

PEOPLE

Anthony Debon Is Guilty Of Tax Fraud In France

Anthony Debon, 52, was sentenced to 18 months in prison and a 500,000 franc (\$131,800) fine for tax evasion. He was convicted by a Paris court on charges of having evaded taxes on income from a Paris-based company. Debon, who has lived in France since 1958, was also sentenced to 12 months in prison and a 300,000 franc fine for having evaded taxes on income from a French company. He was also sentenced to 12 months in prison and a 300,000 franc fine for having evaded taxes on income from a French company. He was also sentenced to 12 months in prison and a 300,000 franc fine for having evaded taxes on income from a French company.

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Soviet Public Wary Of Nuclear Power

As a Result of Post-Chernobyl Doubt, Plans for 5 Plants Have Been Shelved

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — From Lithuania to Armenia, in the press and in the streets, the Soviet nuclear power industry is suffering from a phenomenon that used to be unimportant here: a mistrustful public.

In part because of shaken public confidence, at least five planned nuclear power stations have been quietly canceled since a reactor at the Chernobyl atomic power station in the Ukraine exploded in April 1986.

Work has been suspended at several other sites, and some experts say they expect the list of abandoned projects to grow.

Some of the strongest opposition to nuclear plants has come from restive ethnic minorities in some non-Russian republics, where atomic energy and nuclear waste disposal have become symbols of Moscow's indifference to local feeling.

A senior official at the Ministry of Atomic Energy predicted this week that because of these setbacks and other problems, the total Soviet nuclear capacity in 1990 would be less than two-thirds the amount forecast by optimistic economic planners before Chernobyl.

But the ministry, at first caught off guard after a long period of immunity from public opinion, has begun a counteroffensive, forestalling cancellation of several contested projects and starting its first serious public relations venture.

In the fight over nuclear power, promises by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of greater openness and more democratic decision-making are often directly at odds with his need to rejuvenate the economy.

Nuclear power projects have always required the approval of the local authorities, but the procedure was a formality entailing no public discussion.

"Before Chernobyl, they were all more loyal," Yevgeny I. Ignatenko, chief of science and technology at the Ministry of Atomic Energy, said in an interview. "Now, they are more likely to be against us."

Mr. Ignatenko, who gained prominence as the chief troubleshooter sent in to oversee the clean-up of Chernobyl, said the nuclear industry was bracing for the new era of accountability.

Among other things, he said, the traditionally secretive ministry plans to open a public relations center that will offer a telephone hot line for the public and will assign experts to defend nuclear power in the press and on television.

But he said local officials who rejected a nuclear plant should also be required to come up with an alternative source of power for local development.

"We consume half as much electricity per capita as the United States, and the United States consumes much less than Sweden, say," Mr. Ignatenko said.

"If we want to produce a certain amount of consumer goods and raise the standard of living, we have to produce more electric power quickly," he said. "Now, we have no other way."

The Chernobyl accident, which killed 31 people and sent a plume of radiation across Europe, was instantly recognized as a costly disruption to the Soviet economy.

The accident is estimated to have cost the government \$12.8 billion, including the price of enclosing the ruptured reactor in concrete, relocating thousands of residents, buying replacement energy and fitting other nuclear power plants with new safety devices.

And just the other day, an analyst said SOVIET, Page 5

Lawmakers In Italy Cast Off the Secret Vote

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
ROME — In a hard-won change with far-reaching implications for Italian public finances and government stability, the lower house of Parliament on Thursday ended a 140-year tradition that had enabled its members to vote in secrecy on virtually all important matters.

Most significantly, the action will force Italian lawmakers to vote openly on the national budget and all other financial issues.

In the past, the Communist-led opposition had been able to defeat government programs, and often even to bring down the government, by teaming up with dozens of renegade members from the majority who used the cloak of secrecy to settle personal or factional scores.

There was almost no way to impose party discipline on these dissenters, known here as "snipers."

It was common for the snipers, most of them from the majority Christian Democratic Party, to pledge public support for government austerity plans and then to vote for all sorts of extra spending without anyone knowing for sure who they were or what pressure groups may have influenced them.

Many economic and political experts, including those allied with the opposition, are convinced that eliminating the secret vote is Italy's best hope to get a grip on its finances and to impose a sense of orderliness that might keep cabinets operating for longer than their postwar custom of less than a year.

"It's definitely a turning point in Italian political life," said a Christian Democratic senator, Francesco D'Onofrio.

The action by the Chamber of Deputies, which is expected to be ratified by the Senate, came in an atmosphere of crisis, though that is hardly an unfamiliar situation in a country living with its 48th cabinet since World War II.

Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita, a Christian Democrat who heads the five-party governing coalition, had threatened to resign if he lost the vote.

Now, Mr. De Mita's hold on the government has been strengthened, as has the position of former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, who is both Mr. De Mita's partner and his chief rival in the ruling coalition.

The big loser, commentators say, is the Communist Party, which was already slipping at the polls and is now deprived of a parliamentary tool that had given it considerable leverage.

The secret vote is not completely discarded, however. In a compromise agreed to by the coalition to get its way on budgetary affairs, secrecy will be retained for votes on issues such as civil rights, abortion and divorce.

Moreover, the hopes of some legislators for continued change were reduced when the government yielded to opposition demands that new electoral laws be voted openly in only one house, the Senate. These laws will still be decided in secret in the Chamber of Deputies. The effect will be to make it difficult to realize any change.

Mr. De Mita came close to losing Thursday because, in a compelling irony, the final ballot to end the secret vote was itself conducted secretly. For two weeks the outcome had been in grave doubt, with battling delayed by procedural wrangling and disputes over how far to extend the principle of openness.

In the end the government rounded up 323 votes, only 7 more than the absolute majority of 316 required among the 630 deputies. The Communists and smaller opposition parties abstained. It was clear, therefore, that at least 50 snipers from the prime minister's coalition had voted against Mr. De Mita.



Italian deputies applauded Thursday after the government won a vote to end most secret ballots.

U.S. Trade Gap Increases to \$12.18 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit swelled to \$12.18 billion in August, the Commerce Department said Thursday, spurred by a record level of imports. The dollar fell sharply on the news.

The gap between what the United States imported and what it sold abroad climbed by \$2.7 billion from the July deficit of \$9.47 billion. A record level of exports in August was swamped by the all-time high in imports.

August imports totaled \$39.7 billion, up from \$36 billion in July, while exports rose only slightly to \$27.5 billion, the department's Census Bureau said. Analysts had expected a wider trade deficit for August, but the actual number was worse than the \$11.3 billion imbalance many had predicted.

Economists said the swelling trade gap and surging imports suggest a lower dollar may be needed to return the United States to better trade figures.

The dollar plunged in New York, ending at 127.50 yen, compared with 129.075 yen Wednesday, and at 1.8150 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8353 DM.

The U.S. currency also slid to 1.5325 Swiss francs, down from 1.5493 francs, and to 6.1910 French francs, from 6.2550. The pound finished at \$1.7500, compared with \$1.7345 Wednesday.

The dollar plummeted when the trade figure came out, said Jim Merrill, senior foreign exchange economist for McCarthy, Crisanti & Maffei. "It bounced up a bit and then settled lower."

The government said the increase in the trade gap was due largely to a \$1.1 billion rise in capital goods imports and a \$1.1 billion rise in consumer-goods imports.

The larger deficit with a single country was with Japan, where the imbalance stood at \$4.5 billion, wider than the July deficit of \$4.4 billion. The deficit with Taiwan widened to \$1.7 billion, compared with \$1.2 billion in July. But the trade gap with Western Europe improved to \$1.39 billion from \$2.28 billion in July. The deficit with Canada also narrowed, to \$500 million from \$1.12 billion.

Japan reported separately Thursday that its merchandise trade surplus in September bulged to \$7.74 billion, up 4.3 percent from a year earlier. The government said the increase was an aberration, but some economists said the numbers indicated a stalling of Japan's drive to redress trade imbalances. (Page 17)

The U.S. commerce secretary, C. William Verity, said that despite the erratic nature of month-to-month U.S. trade reports, the general trend was favorable. He said the average of deficits for July and August was \$10.8 billion, which represents a drop from the monthly average of \$11.8 billion in the first six months of the year.

"I have been saying for some time that we can hope for an improvement of our \$30 billion in our trade deficit this year," Mr. Verity said. "The figures for the first eight months show that we are on target at an annual rate of \$139 billion."

But Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas said the government said the increase in the trade gap was due largely to a \$1.1 billion rise in capital goods imports and a \$1.1 billion rise in consumer-goods imports.

See TRADE, Page 17

Kiosk 320 Arrested In Peru Strike

LIMA (Reuters) — Several bombs exploded and the police arrested more than 320 people in clashes Thursday during a nationwide strike called by the Communist leaders of Peru's major labor confederation to protest inflation.

The General Confederation of Peruvian Workers had called on its 1.8 million members to paralyze Peru in a general strike, but more public transportation was operating and more banks and stores were open than during past strikes.



Nigel Lawson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he expected inflation to fall next year. Page 17.

Egyptian Novelist Wins Nobel Prize, First Award for a Writer in Arabic

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service
STOCKHOLM — Naguib Mahfouz, an Egyptian author of novels and short stories, won the Nobel Prize in Literature on Thursday.

Mr. Mahfouz, who was born and lives in Cairo, is the first Egyptian and the first Arabic-language writer to win the award.

The Swedish Academy, in its formal announcement, said that Mr. Mahfouz, "through works rich in nuance — now clear-sightedly realistic, now evocatively ambiguous — has formed an Arabian narrative art that applies to all mankind."

The academy said that Mr. Mahfouz's production of some 40 novels and collections of short stories had "meant a powerful upswing for the novel as a genre and for the development of the literary language in Arabic-speaking cultural circles."

Mr. Mahfouz, 77, has been writing for about 50 years, and many of his works have been translated. A novel published in 1959, "Children of Gebelawi," on the theme of man's everlasting search for spiritual values, was prevented from being published in Egypt because of its treatment of religion.

This year's prize carries a cash award of about \$390,000. The formal presentation for Nobel laureates from all fields is Dec. 10.

In announcing the selection, Sture Allen, the permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy, said that he hoped that it would not be viewed as controversial in Israel.

"It is authorship that is rewarded," Mr. Allen said, while noting that the new laureate was Moslem.

Two members of the 18-member academy said that Mr. Mahfouz had been considered in past years.

Mr. Allen said that it was "very, very rare" for a writer to be awarded the prize when he was first nominated because of the extensive reading and research involved in selecting a winner. A total of 150 writers reportedly were nominated this year.

In keeping with the academy's tradition of secrecy, Mr. Allen declined to give any names. But Swedish publishers and cultural editors said some of the longstanding front-runners included Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer; Octavio Paz, the Mexican critic and poet; V.S. Naipaul, the novelist born in Trinidad; and Milan Kundera, the Czechoslovak novelist.

This year's decision by the academy, which has been criticized in the past for often choosing obscure or elderly laureates, came as a surprise to members of the literati here, some of whom gathered to hear the announcement in a room of the academy in the stock-exchange building in the Old Town.

Unlike their jubilant reaction to last year's announcement that the winner was Joseph Brodsky, the academy said that it was now deprived of a parliamentary tool that had given it considerable leverage.

See NOBEL, Page 5



Naguib Mahfouz speaking to reporters in Cairo on Thursday.

General News
 The Vatican said that tests show that the Shroud of Turin could not be the burial cloth of Jesus Christ. Page 2.
 Deng Xiaoping said he might meet next year with Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Page 5.
 The U.S. Supreme Court appeared hesitant to overturn its 1976 ruling on a key aspect of the civil rights law. Page 3.
Weekend
 Michelangelo's drawings illuminate the master's transcendent touch. Page 7.

For Stress, You Can't Beat Hong Kong (or Reno)

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — If you thrive on stress, the place to be is frenetic Hong Kong. If you prefer the quiet, laid-back life, State College, Pennsylvania, is likely to be more to your taste.

Hong Kong is gaining a reputation among psychiatrists as one of the most stressful places in the world, exceeded only by cities as far like Beirut.

"It is stress city," said a Hong Kong psychiatrist, Dr. William Green. "It runs largely on greed."

State College emerged as the least stressful American city on Thursday in a survey of 286 U.S. urban areas by the magazine Psychology Today. It was followed by Grand Forks, North Dakota, and St. Cloud, Minnesota. The most stressful U.S. city on the magazine's list was Reno, Nevada.

The question of city stress is of growing importance as the world becomes an increasingly urbanized place. At the turn of the 20th century, only 14 percent of the world's population lived in cities and towns, according to the Worldwatch Institute in Washington. In 12 years, at the turn of the next century, that proportion will increase to more than half, from 43 percent now.

What causes stress in cities is a subject of keen debate among psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists and urban planners.

"The multiplicity of factors makes the research extremely difficult to sort out," said Robert Novick, who heads a unit responsible for monitoring environmental health in rural and urban development at the World Health Organization in Geneva.

In Hong Kong, Dr. Green said job competition, overcrowding and noise were responsible for an explosion of stress-related psychiatric disorders, and 1,700 attempted or actual suicides last year.

The chief author of the report in Psychology Today, Robert Levine, a psychologist at California State University in Fresno, said the factors he used — such as rates of crime, suicide, alcoholism and divorce — were both the cause and the effect of social stress.

Previous studies, he said, "assume that people who live under better environmental, economic and cultural conditions are more satisfied with their lives."

But his list showed that metropolitan areas in the West and South, often noted for mild climates and easy living, ranked highest in stressfulness. They included several areas in Florida, among them Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Jacksonville and Tampa, as well as Little Rock, Arkansas; Phoenix, Arizona; Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento, California; Odessa, Texas, and Las Vegas, Nevada, which ranked second behind Reno.

Psychological stress in the Southern and Western states was in large part attributed to the high number of people lured to the Sun Belt by its mild climate and healthier economy, but cut off from families and friends and left alone to cope with their problems. A police department spokesman said Reno was unfairly penalized because the large number of burglaries from hotel rooms and parked automobiles.

New York was near the top of the list, ranking 19th among the 286 most stressful cities.

Mr. Levine said the survey tended to bear out a phenomenon long recognized by psychologists, "that favorable living conditions don't always produce subjective well-being."

Lennart Levi, director of the department of stress research at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, is testing the scientific validity of that assumption in Beijing as part of a study commissioned by the Chinese government.

Mr. Levi is looking at the stresses of urban life as related to three different types of housing — the traditional but often primitive low-rise housing that has prevailed for centuries; the Soviet-inspired four- and five-story apartment blocks, and the recent high-rise apartments built under Western influence.

"Conditions of hygiene and crowding, water and sewage in the low-rise areas



Bush Holds Lead in 3 Polls

A new state-by-state survey by The Washington Post and ABC News has found Vice President George Bush leading solidly in the contest for state electoral votes, the crucial race that will actually determine who becomes president.

The survey was one of three new public-opinion polls indicating that Mr. Bush is leading in the campaign for the Nov. 8 election. In two standard national surveys of likely voters, Mr. Bush maintained a modest lead over Michael S. Dukakis. A New York Times-CBS News Poll put the race at 47 percent for Mr. Bush to 42 percent for Mr. Dukakis. A second ABC-Washington Post Poll had nearly the same margin for Mr. Bush: 51 percent to 45 percent.

The state-by-state survey of 10,000 likely voters showed that Mr. Bush holds solid leads in 21 states with a total of 220 electoral votes — only 50 short of the total of 270 needed to win. Mr. Dukakis was firmly ahead in only three states and the District of Columbia, for 30 electoral votes.

Mr. Bush had a clear or slight advantage in 28 states that have a combined total of 270 Electoral College votes.

The results indicated how crucial it was for Mr. Dukakis to use the presidential debate with Mr. Bush on Thursday night in Los Angeles to improve his standing.

U.S. Panel's Goal: Taxes and Cover

The National Economic Commission, set up to find a solution to the U.S. deficit, may provide the next president with the cover for a major tax increase or other swipes at the federal budget — prospects that both candidates have denied themselves through their campaign oratory.

(Details, Page 3.)

Toshiba Spent Millions To Blunt U.S. Sanctions

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In one of the costliest and most aggressive lobbying campaigns ever by a foreign company, Toshiba Corp. paid millions of dollars as part of its successful drive to blunt U.S. import sanctions over its illegal sale of high-technology products to the Soviet Union, Justice Department records show.

Among the spending was \$4.3 million paid for a year's work to one law firm, Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander & Ferdon.

The money was spent by Toshiba and its American subsidiary to influence Congress at a time that it was considering banning U.S. sales of Toshiba, which amounted to \$10 billion a year. From 1982 to 1984, Toshiba Machine Co. illegally sold sophisticated milling machines to the Soviet Union that can produce extremely quiet propellers, making submarines hard to detect.

Senator John Heinz, Republican of Pennsylvania, who introduced legislation this month to tighten reporting loopholes in the Foreign Agent Registration Act, estimated that the cost of Toshiba's effort will exceed \$9 million.

Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah and the principal proponent of sanctions against Toshiba, said, "In all the 21 years I have been in public office I've never seen a lobbying campaign so orchestrated at so many levels."

Ronald Morse of the Library of Congress, who is a specialist in Japanese lobbying in Washington, said the Toshiba effort was a watershed for Japan. "It marks a new dimension and is a warning that the Japanese are more sophisticated than they had been, and their role is much more significant," he said.

In addition to the payment to Mudge Rose, a total of \$261,000 was paid to three other law firms in Washington as part of Toshiba's lobbying effort. At least one other Washington law firm and a public-relations firm are known to have devoted extensive effort to Toshiba's case.

Mr. Garn said he was lobbied for months by Japanese government officials, Japanese legislators, Toshiba officials, officers of Toshiba America, officials of the Reagan administration and finally by American distributors of Toshiba products. He said they were "really pushing" the argument that "100,000 jobs would be lost" in the United States if the legislation were passed.

Instead of banning all sales, Congress imposed a three-year restriction on U.S. government purchases of Toshiba products, which amount to about \$100 million a year. But the legislation contains a number of exemptions for national security and other reasons that probably will allow the Japanese electronics conglomerate to keep most of its government business.

The only complete ban affects Toshiba Machine, the subsidiary that sold the high-technology products to the Soviets.

"The message of the Toshiba-sanctions fight is that up to a point crime does pay," Mr. Heinz said. "It says U.S. lobbyists and it pays the violators who made about \$40 million."

Toshiba was aided by vigorous efforts by the Reagan administration against the sanctions. Top officials in the White House and State, Defense and Commerce departments said sanctions would be counterproductive in the effort to persuade Japan to upgrade its law enforcement of rules against sales of strategic goods to the Soviet bloc.

Vatican Pronounces Shroud Venerable, but Not Authentic

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

TURIN—The Roman Catholic Church said Thursday that scientific analyses show that the Shroud of Turin could not be the authentic burial cloth of Jesus Christ because the linen dates from the Middle Ages.

Catholics were encouraged to continue their veneration of the shroud as a pictorial image of Christ, which is still considered capable of performing miracles, even though it cannot be accepted as a genuine historic relic.

At a press conference Thursday, the shroud's custodian and Archbishop of Turin, Cardinal Anastasio Ballestrero, said that radiocarbon tests conducted independently by three laboratories this year had

concluded that the shroud's tissue dated from 1260 to 1390 A.D.

While they did not contest the results, church officials said further research and evaluation would be necessary before the origins of the shroud were clear.

"These tests do not close the book on the shroud," said Cardinal Ballestrero, "this is but another chapter in the shroud's story, or as some would say, in the mystery of the shroud."

The results of the carbon dating were awaited by believers and skeptics alike.

The shroud, which belongs to the pope, has been kept for the past 410 years at the Cathedral of Turin, where it lies folded inside a silver casket. It is rarely put on public display. Millions of visitors came to

see the cloth when it was last exhibited in 1978, and at the same time a variety of scientists took the opportunity to subject the cloth to a series of analyses.

The shroud's authenticity has been debated since it was first displayed in the mid-14th century, and in recent years it has been the object of intense scientific research, growing religious devotion and spreading curiosity.

A piece of linen about 14 feet (4.2 meters) long and four feet wide, the shroud bears bloodstains and what appears to be the faint brownish image of a man's body, front and back, with wounds corresponding to those described in biblical accounts of Christ's death.

Despite the successful dating of the linen, Cardinal Ballestrero emphasized that "after all this research we do not have any plausible answer to explain how the image of Christ was created."

So far no conclusive, undisputed evidence has emerged to support any of the many hypotheses advanced by scholars to explain the image, which contains no pigments. In addition, historians have been baffled by many details such as the accurate rendering of gravity's effect on blood as it flows from open wounds that would require a modern knowledge of forensic science.

The church has never officially proclaimed the shroud to be Christ's burial cloth, but it has not actively discouraged that belief.

Cardinal Ballestrero noted that in church liturgical texts and in his own preaching the shroud has been presented as a holy image worthy of "respect and veneration."

While insisting the question of the shroud's authenticity was "not fully pertinent" to further religious practice, the cardinal said of the radiocarbon dating, "I hope this affirmation can cause a rethinking in terms of faith especially among those most attached to the folklore of the shroud which needs to be re-evaluated."

What the church values most about the shroud, he said, is that it has a capacity to inspire religious faith.

"The exceptional evocative power of the image of Jesus Christ should be preserved," Cardinal Ballestrero said. "I can assure you that the holy shroud has produced miracles and continues to."



A customer examining an Australian copy of 'Spycatcher.'

A Senior Soviet Official To Be Envoy to Kabul

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union appointed a top Foreign Ministry official Thursday as ambassador to Afghanistan, apparently signaling a determination to assert more control over developments in Kabul as Soviet forces withdraw.

The new ambassador, Yuli M. Vorontsov, has served for the last two years as a first deputy foreign minister and has been Moscow's chief diplomatic troubleshooter in the Middle East and in southwestern Asia. He has also been the chief Soviet representative at arms control talks in Geneva with the United States.

Mr. Vorontsov is to retain his senior position at the Foreign Ministry while serving in Kabul, putting a seasoned, high-powered official in the Afghan capital at a crucial time when Soviet forces are returning home, Western-backed rebels are on the offensive and the future of the pro-Soviet government is uncertain.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the For-

eign Ministry spokesman said Thursday that there was "a need for a highly skilled leader" in Afghanistan. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, described Afghanistan last year as "a bleeding wound."

There has been speculation in recent months that Moscow was unhappy with Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, who appeared at times to be less than enthusiastic about the Soviet withdrawal. The Afghan prime minister, Mohammed Sharq, who recently received a warm welcome during a visit to Moscow, is considered the leading candidate to replace General Najib.

Whatever Moscow's intentions, Mr. Vorontsov has the rank and connections to the party leadership in Moscow to make his presence felt in Kabul in a way previous Soviet ambassadors could not. He succeeds Nikolai G. Yegorychev, who was appointed just seven months ago.

The Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan began on May 15 and by Aug. 15 half the Soviet troops had returned home. The Soviet Union said it had slightly more than 100,000 troops in Afghanistan when the withdrawal started. The second phase of the withdrawal is scheduled to begin Nov. 1.

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Britain Loses Court Battle Over 'Spycatcher' Book

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

LONDON—The government lost its effort on Thursday to stop three London newspapers from publishing excerpts from "Spycatcher," the memoirs of a former intelligence agent, Peter Wright.

The five judges of the Law Lords, Britain's highest court, unanimously upheld a ruling by the Court of Appeal that The Guardian, The Observer and The Sunday Times could publish the excerpts. Although temporary injunctions barring publication were formally lifted, it was not immediately clear whether the book itself might now be legally published and sold in Britain.

For the press, the ruling represented a victory after long legal battles that have turned "Spycatcher" into a test case of freedom of speech versus national security. The book, which has been published in 40 countries, describes Mr. Wright's experiences during 20 years with MI5, Britain's counterintelligence agency.

Australian editions of the book were being sold in some London bookshops on Thursday, even though the Booksellers Association said it could not guarantee that selling such copies was completely safe until it studied the judgment more closely. (Reuters, AP)

Indian Ban on Book Starts Wide Debate

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI—The banning by Indian officials of a book they had apparently not read, on the

advice of Moslem leaders who had also not seen it, has opened a debate troubling to many here about the political limits of free expression and the shallowness of religious piety in India.

The book, "The Satanic Verses," by the Indian-born novelist Salman Rushdie, was banned Oct. 5 on the orders of India's minister of home affairs after protests from Moslems, who say the book offends their religion and its prophet, Mohammed. They argue that its circulation would lead to violence among India's 80 million or more Moslems.

Two chapters of the work, a characteristic Rushdie fantasy with elements of surrealism and hallucinatory imagery, have been the focus of Islamic anger. Both deal with a character called Mahound, assumed to be Mohammed. One, "Return to Jahilia," casts the prophet's 12 wives as prostitutes in a brothel, the critics say—a characterization Mr. Rushdie rejects.

Since the ban was announced, an outcry has been rising not only in India, where scholars and writers are arguing against the peremptory nature of the government action, but also in Britain, where Mr. Rushdie now lives.

There was no official review or hearing on the merits of the case before the Finance Ministry barred the importation or sale of the book under customs legislation.

"The idea that the minister of finance should decide what books should be read and not be read is not acceptable in a free country," Mr. Rushdie said in an interview by telephone from his home in Lon-

don. He called on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to assert his authority and reverse the ban.

Many Indians have characterized the action as a sign of government weakness, noting that it follows by only a few weeks Mr. Gandhi's hasty withdrawal of a new defamation law that had aroused protests. The book ban is widely regarded as a move that can only end in another embarrassing reversal.

Mr. Rushdie described his book, which has been nominated for a Booker Prize, Britain's highest literary award, as a "comic novel," which nonetheless deals with serious issues of culture and spiritual dislocation—a novel about change and metamorphosis.

New Delhi's pre-emptive action, taken as the book was beginning to arrive for sale in India, highlights the gap between the sophisticated national image fostered by the government of Mr. Gandhi and the powerful forces of religious fundamentalism that still motivate millions of Indians—Hindus, Sikhs and Moslems. To sustain itself, the government needs votes in all those camps.

The ban also highlights a collision of cultures not uncommon in Asian nations struggling to set acceptable limits of "Westernization."

"When I look at Western civilization, to my mind it appears that

the West has lost the line of distinction between the sacred and the profane," Sayed Shahabuddin, the Indian Moslem at the center of the controversy, said in an interview. "For the evolution of human culture, you have to regard some things as sacred. Otherwise, the spirit will not prosper."

It was Mr. Shahabuddin, a former Indian diplomat and now a member of Parliament for the opposition Janata Party and editor of the magazine Muslim India, who by his own account first brought the Rushdie book to the attention of the government, and then persisted with his case until he obtained the ban.

He acknowledges that he did not—and would not—read the book, which he calls "filthily abusive." He said he had not read even reviews of it or interviews with the author when the book was published in Britain in September.

"You must look at this in the context of how the Moslem regards the prophet," Mr. Shahabuddin said. "As far as the Moslems are concerned, there is no divinity about the man. He is a man. But he is the messenger of God, and the entire Islamic faith is based on this notion: that he is the prophet and that what you find in the Koran is the word of God."

"We also regard the prophet's own life as the model for the rest of humanity, and for all times," he said.

ship was moved from Friday to Saturday, the state news agency, Tanjug, said.

The moves to defuse tension came after weeks of almost daily rallies by hundreds of thousands of Serbs pressing for more control over Serbia's autonomous province of Kosovo, where the Slav minority alleges that it is being harassed out of its ancient heartland by the ethnic Albanian majority.

The rallies have increasingly become a vehicle for expressing broad discontent with the authorities for their failure to deal with the country's worst economic crisis in four decades.

The ethnic and social unrest forms the backdrop to a meeting Monday of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, where several changes are expected in the leadership.

Three senior Communists—Yu-

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AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

PRETORIA — Two black men convicted of murder and four of mixed race convicted of murder and rape were hanged here Thursday, a Justice Ministry spokesman said. So far this year, 103 people have been hanged in South Africa.

Interior Minister Lazar Djođić stepped down after widespread calls for his ouster. The police used tear gas and clubs to break up a protest in the republic's capital, Titograd, last weekend.

The republic's Communist Party Politburo announced "urgent measures" to stop what it termed "scheduled mass demonstrations" this weekend. It did not specify what the measures would be.

A meeting of Montenegro's Central Committee to discuss last weekend's protest and the demonstrators' demand for the collective resignation of the republic's leader-

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Sarney Sets Measures To Protect The Amazon

By Marise Simons
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO—Faced with growing warnings from scientists and the threat of losing international funds, President José Sarney has announced measures to slow the destruction of the Amazon rain forest.

If carried out, they will reverse the policy launched almost two decades ago to "conquer the jungles" of the interior as a centerpiece of rapid national development.

The president made his announcement Wednesday in an emotional televised address in the presence of several cabinet members. He said the "red light" that had awakened him was a disclosure by Brazilian scientists that they had found more than 6,000 man-made fires in the Amazon in a single day.

"Fires, deforestation, huge agricultural projects, gold mines and predatory development are destroying our flora and fauna," he said.

A government program that monitors fires by satellites has reported that about 180,000 square kilometers (about 77,000 square miles) of vegetation were burned off during 1987, most of it virgin forest, and that the burning was continuing.

Smoke from the vast fires are believed to be contributing to the global greenhouse effect and development is rapidly destroying forests that are a large source of the planet's oxygen.

The measure likely to be the most far-reaching is the president's decision to suspend tax breaks and other incentives for projects that may harm the environment.

Mr. Sarney said cattle raising would be strictly limited in the interior and forbidden in the forests along the Atlantic coast. Remote cattle ranches and farms, which are widely held to be uneconomical without official subsidies, have been the single largest cause of destruction of virgin forest and the thin layer of soil that supports the vegetation.

Other government-sponsored projects, such as dams and intensive mineral mining, have also damaged the jungle. Rapid construction of roads and highways has lured hundreds of thousands of impoverished settlers to the Amazon and their primitive slash-and-burn farming methods compound the damage.

Environmental protection groups welcomed above all the steps to protect the Atlantic forest. That forest, which once ran in a rich swath across the coast of Brazil, has been reduced to only 3 percent of its original area.

Environmentalists long have been critical of policies dating back to Juscelino Kubitschek, president from 1956 to 1961, who pushed through the construction of the new capital Brasilia on a forested plateau reachable only by air and the development of the Amazon through a network of vast new superhighways from Brasilia to the north.

The new measures address many of the concerns raised by Brazil's foreign critics, especially environmental groups, and, increasingly, by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. These organizations, which have lent Brazil huge sums for roads and other development projects in the Amazon Basin, have shown reluctance to approve new project loans and have stalled or cut off disbursement of funds.

The agencies have accused Brazil of failing to meet commitments to protect forest areas and respect the rights of Indian communities.

World Bank have demanded that Brazil fortify its official environmental agencies and dedicate greater sums to environmental protection.

The president noted that his government had created nine new national parks and set aside more Indian lands than any of its predecessors.

WORLD BRIEFS

Opposition Rebuffs Pole on Cabinet

WARSAW (AP)—Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski presented a cabinet composed primarily of Communist Party members for approval to parliament on Thursday, and conceded that the opposition had declined to join the new government. The legislature is to vote on the cabinet Friday.

Mr. Rakowski retained General Florian Swicki as defense minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak as interior minister and Tadeusz Olechowski as foreign minister. All three are senior Communist Party officials. Deputy Prime Minister Czeslaw Sadowski, the government's economic planning chief, lost his portfolio, and Andrzej Wroblewski was named minister of finance.

Of the nine new ministers named, five belong to the Communist Party, one to the Peasants' Party and two to the Democratic Party. Both parties are linked to the Communist Party. One minister named is not a member of any party. Mr. Rakowski said he was leaving the door open to future participation by the "constructive opposition" and thus kept open two posts, a third deputy prime minister and labor minister.

Algeria Is Urged to Release Detainees

ALGIERS (WP)—The officially approved Algerian Human Rights League called Thursday for the release of more than 1,000 people who were arrested during a week of unrest, and it condemned what it described as excessive force in putting down the revolt.

Miloud Brahimi, a lawyer who heads the group, said officials in President Chadli Bendjedid's government had assured him that "dozens" of those arrested had already been freed and that others would be let go soon. But he added that some prisoners were sentenced three days ago to terms of four or six years by a special tribunal sitting in nearby Amaba.

Mr. Brahimi's comments, made at a news conference, marked the first open criticism of the government's actions that had been heard from a recognized Algerian group. Mr. Brahimi applauded Colonel Bendjedid's announcement Wednesday night that Algerians will vote in a referendum Nov. 3 on making the prime minister responsible before the National Popular Assembly. But he added that the assembly must also be changed to make it an authentic forum for popular expression.

Chile Rejects Payment Over Letelier

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The United States has demanded that the government of Chile pay \$12 million in compensation for the killing of Orlando Letelier, the Chilean exile leader assassinated in Washington in 1976, but Chile recently rejected the request, according to administration officials.

Elizabeth G. Verville, deputy legal adviser at the State Department, said Wednesday that the U.S. government had taken over the claims and sought payment on behalf of the relatives of Mr. Letelier and Ronan Moffitt, his American co-worker. The two were killed when a bomb exploded under their car on Embassy Row in Washington.

The claims also reflect costs incurred by the U.S. government investigating the killings. In a diplomatic note demanding a lump sum of \$12 million, the State Department did not say how much was for the U.S. government and how much for the victims' relatives. In 1980, Judge Joyce Hens Green of U.S. District Court in Washington concluded that the government of Chile and its agents were responsible and awarded the families more than \$5 million in damages. They have been unable to collect.

Kremlin Denounces NATO Exercise

MOSCOW (Reuters)—The Soviet Union accused West Germany on Thursday of violating European security accords by failing to give notice of a large North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercise.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said a Soviet inspection in West Germany last month found NATO troop concentrations over the limit allowed without prior notice under accords signed in Stockholm in 1986. He said that the Soviet inspectors found more than 170,000 troops of the United States, West Germany and France conducting military exercises in one area between Sept. 7 and 9.

He said the character of the operations and the level of command led the inspectors to conclude that all three exercises were a "major joint function" of NATO allied forces. The Stockholm accords were signed by 35 NATO, Warsaw Pact and neutral countries grouped in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Brussels airport will undergo a \$375 million expansion starting next year that will more than double its passenger-handling capacity by the year 2010. (AP)

Hotel charges on Malta will increase by almost 50 percent next year, sources close to the Tourism Ministry said Thursday in Valletta. They said a single room with breakfast in a four-star hotel would cost 13 lire (\$39) starting Jan. 1, up from 8.90 lire. (Reuters)

Turkey is raising its fares for domestic flights on its state-run airlines by 33 percent to 46 percent, officials said Thursday in Istanbul. The price of a ticket between Istanbul and Ankara has been raised to 80,000 lire (\$42) from 60,000 lire. (Reuters)

Sixteen thousand people have been killed on Israel's roads since the state's creation in 1948, compared with 14,500 killed in the four Arab-Israeli wars, a highway safety officer said Thursday in Jerusalem. (AFP)

Reagan Jet and an Airliner Pass Closely and Illegally

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Air Force One, with President Ronald Reagan aboard, and a 50-passenger regional airliner passed illegally close to each other southwest of New York City, apparently because of an error by an air traffic controller, according to government officials.

Initial indications were that the distance between the two aircraft in the episode Wednesday was about a mile and a quarter (2 kilometers) horizontally and 700 feet (213 meters) vertically.

Federal aviation rules require that two planes be separated by at least five miles horizontally or 1,000 feet vertically when they are under guidance of controllers on the ground, as these two were.

The incident was an upsetting one for the air traffic system not only because the president's plane was involved but because of controller errors this year. The two planes had received clearances to descend by two different controllers, according to Dave Canoles, the Federal Aviation Administration's head of air traffic in the New York area.

The clearance for the president's Boeing 707 came from the New York center in Islip, New York, while clearance for the Bar Harbor Airways plane, a turboprop ATR-42, came from the Washington center in Leesburg, Virginia.

Senate Orders FAA to Act

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The Senate passed emergency legislation Thursday ordering the Federal Aviation Administration to resolve what it called an "air traffic control crisis" at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago.

The resolution, which was approved without objection, instructed the agency to report to Congress by Oct. 25 on its plans to reduce pressure on air traffic controllers and to alleviate flight delays at the busiest airport in the United States.

The FAA said later that it already had 80 recommendations on ways to improve operations at O'Hare. These included a 20 percent increase in pay for controllers as an incentive to attract and keep experienced tower staff.

The Office of Personnel Management approved that incentive Wednesday, said David Carle, an aide to Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois. "That's a first step to resolve the problem."

The resolution does not carry the force of law, but Mr. Simon said that a meeting Tuesday with FAA officials had left him confident that the agency would comply.

The FAA said that controllers at O'Hare were known to have made 30 errors in flight handling this year, compared with 12 mistakes during all of last year and 22 errors in 1986, the previous record.

"I find that record appalling," said Senator Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, a sponsor of the measure. "It is simply indefensible."

On Oct. 4, the FAA imposed limits on the number of takeoffs and landings permitted at O'Hare in peak periods. But legislators said the limits had resulted in more than 100 flight delays a day.

Although Congress will not be in session Oct. 25, Mr. Simon said subcommittee members would review the report and expect the agency to implement any measures not requiring a vote in the House or Senate.

Two Sikhs Condemned For Killing of Gandhi

Reuters

NEW DELHI—A judge has ordered the execution of two Sikhs convicted in the assassination in October 1984 of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Supreme Court has rejected an appeal for a second hearing of the case against the two, Satwant Singh and Kehar Singh, who were sentenced to death in 1986. Their lawyer said he would petition President Ramaswamy I. Venkataraman to pardon them.

Panel M...
Next President...
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U.S. Panel May Offer Next President a Way To Raise Tax and Hide

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Conventional wisdom about the 1988 presidential race holds that after the new president, whoever that may be, takes office he will swallow his campaign oratory and ask Congress for a major increase in taxes, cuts in Social Security benefits and other brutal swipes at the federal budget to reduce the deficit.

Indeed, the Bush camp has baited the commission from the moment Congress created it. Bush insiders, saying they echo the views of the campaign chairman, James A. Baker 3d, call the panel "the National Tax Commission" and "a stalking horse for a tax increase."

And Mr. Dukakis seems disinclined to use the commission for anything more than a source of information. "Dukakis, as a general rule, is not a believer in government-by-commission," said Christopher F. Edley Jr., the issues director of the campaign.

Bush Lead Is Modest in the Polls, but Decisive State-by-State

By Paul Taylor and Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — George Bush is maintaining a modest nationwide lead over Michael S. Dukakis, but his advantage takes on lopsided proportions when the race is broken down state-by-state, according to a survey by The Washington Post and ABC News.

The survey of 10,018 likely voters, conducted over a three-week period from Sept. 21 to Oct. 10, showed Mr. Bush held a clear or slight advantage in 28 states that have 270 Electoral College votes, precisely the number needed for victory.

Mr. Dukakis was clearly or slightly ahead in seven states and the District of Columbia, with 51 electoral votes. Fifteen states with 217 electoral votes were too close to call.

At the same time, results of a separate Post weekly survey of 1,187 likely voters — this one not broken down by state — showed Mr. Bush leading Mr. Dukakis in the popular vote by 51 percent to 45 percent. That poll, taken Oct. 5-11, has a sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Because of the way the Electoral College works — the winning candidate gets all of the state's electoral votes — close victories in the popular vote can easily translate into larger Electoral College counts.

The survey suggests that Mr. Bush's leads throughout the South and the Rocky Mountain West, along with his leads or competitive standings in California and all of the major industrial states of the Northeast and Midwest, give him an opportunity to win this kind of big Electoral College victory.

Yet, neither of these polls can be used to predict the outcome of a campaign that still has nearly four weeks to go. And which has been marked by widespread voter dissatisfaction with both candidates. Roughly one in five supporters of each candidate in this survey said they might switch.

Still, the surveys are consistent with the growing view of Republican and Democratic insiders that unless Mr. Dukakis can find a way to change the basic dynamics of this race, he will not win.

"This election has been frozen for five weeks — through two debates," said a Republican consultant, Eddie Maher. But Tom Kiley, a pollster for Mr. Dukakis said that "because this is an election

where voters are feeling cross-pressed, polls don't do a good job of predicting the outcome."

Support for Reagan
E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported from New York:

Voters are increasingly optimistic about the state of the nation and satisfied with President Ronald Reagan's performance, and they continue to be wary of government programs, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll.

This mix of general satisfaction and distrust of expanding the federal role has eased Mr. Bush's task in the campaign and made the road for Mr. Dukakis more difficult.

This poll showed that Mr. Bush continues to hold a small but persistent lead of 47 percent to 42 percent over the Massachusetts governor.

Mr. Dukakis, whose public image continues to suffer under the Bush campaign's assaults, needed to use Thursday night's debate with Mr. Bush in Los Angeles to improve his standing.

Mr. Bush's aides have a more modest sense of their candidate's needs. They think he must be competent on substantive questions and, more importantly, appear warmer and more personable than

Mr. Dukakis. Voters now regard Mr. Bush as the more likable candidate by a margin of 47 percent to 37 percent, according to the poll.

The most striking finding of the new survey of 1,009 registered voters was that the desire for change seems to be receding as Election Day nears.

But Mr. Dukakis was still well within striking distance of Mr. Bush, according to the telephone poll, which was conducted Saturday through Monday.

Outside the South, the race was essentially even — Mr. Dukakis has 45 percent, Mr. Bush 44 percent. Mr. Bush's current lead comes largely from his growing strength in the Southern states, where he led by 51 percent to 36 percent.

A Times-CBS News Poll taken Oct. 1 through Oct. 3 showed Mr. Bush with a 45 percent to 43 percent lead over Mr. Dukakis nationwide. That poll and the latest one had margins of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

In the meantime, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, No. 2 on the Democratic ticket, has emerged as the most popular man on either.

The poll indicated that the contrast between Senators Quayle and Bentsen may be cutting the Republican ticket's margin by 4 percentage points. When

respondents were asked about a hypothetical contest with only presidential candidates, Mr. Bush led his Democratic foe by 9 percentage points instead of 5.

But the poll suggested that short-term factors like the vice presidential debate may be far less important than deeper changes in the public's view of government and the state of the nation.

The most striking change is that in the twilight of his presidency, Mr. Reagan is seeing his popularity soar.

A stunning 60 percent of all Americans now approve of Mr. Reagan's job performance and only 30 percent disapprove, his best rating since October 1986, just before the Iran-contra scandal.

There has also been a marked increase in public optimism about the future. Earlier this year, Democrats were hankering on doubts about the future to help them overcome the generally favorable economic circumstances of the present.

In July, for example, only 30 percent of registered voters foresaw a good future for the next generation while 59 percent said the future would be "bogged down by too many problems left behind."

The proportion saying the future would be "bogged down" in problems has dropped to 48 percent.

To Release Detainees

ally approved Algerian Human Rights release of more than 1,000 people who are being held in Algeria. The release is being carried out by the Algerian government, and the United States is providing financial assistance for the release.

ment Over Letelier

he United States has demanded that the Chilean government pay compensation for the killing of the leader assassinated in Washington. The request, according to administration officials, is a condition for the release of the Chilean government's legal advisers at the State Department.

ners NATO Exercise

Several European countries are expected to participate in a NATO exercise in the North Atlantic. The exercise is a joint effort by NATO member states to demonstrate their military capabilities and to maintain a high state of readiness.

UPDATE

Several news items from the past week, including reports on the stock market, the presidential campaign, and international relations.

and an Airliner

and illegally. The article discusses the activities of a group of individuals who are engaged in illegal financial transactions and the impact of these activities on the economy.

rs F A to Act

The article discusses the actions of a group of individuals who are engaged in financial activities that are considered to be a violation of the law.



DEBATE WARM-UP — George Bush, left, waving at Dodger Stadium, and Michael Dukakis throwing a knuckleball in Los Angeles.

Drug Threat In Caribbean Is Cited at UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Caribbean nations that have long served as transit points for illegal drugs expressed concern at the United Nations this week over increasing threats to their stability from drug use and crime.

Court Is Hesitant to Overturn Bias Law

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has heard arguments on one of the major questions facing the justices this term: whether to overturn its own 1976 landmark decision giving minorities, under a Reconstruction civil rights law, the right to sue for private acts of racial discrimination.

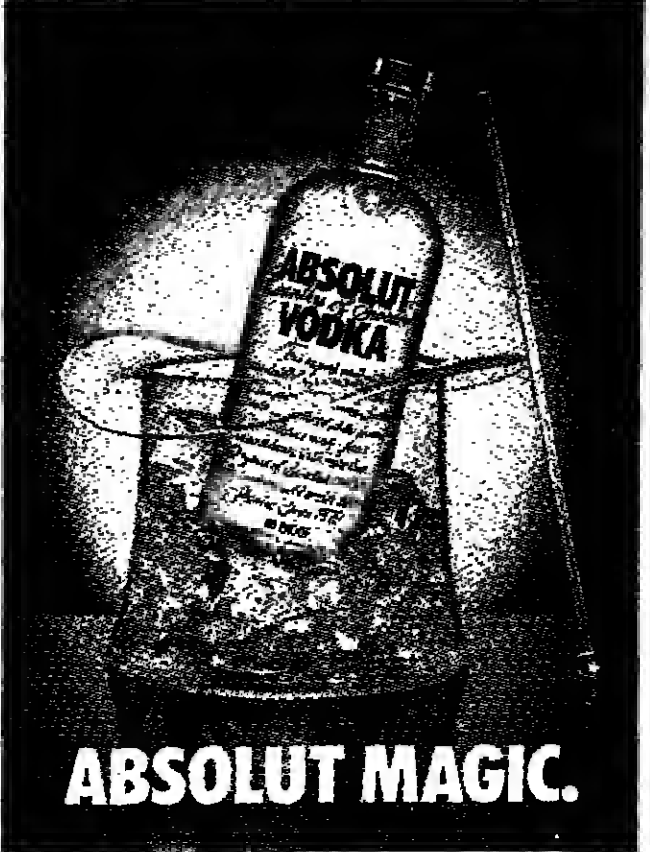
The case has attracted wide attention because the 1976 precedent has been used widely in lawsuits and because the court's announcement in April that it would reconsider the ruling raised the prospect that other major precedents might be subject to reconsideration.

Justice Scalia pressed Mr. Kaplan, a specialist in representing management in labor law matters, to present a persuasive argument for the court to abandon its usual adherence to precedent.

Before Runyon, this had been thought to apply only to official discrimination. The Runyon ruling permitted black parents to sue a private school for denying their children admission on the basis of race. By its reasoning, the decision extended the law to cover racial discrimination in private transactions.

Senate Votes Trade Sanctions on Iraq

WASHINGTON — The Senate has unanimously approved trade sanctions against Iraq because of its alleged use of poison gas against Kurdish dissidents.



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Plea to New President: Meet Press More Often

WASHINGTON — A commission of journalists and scholars, saying the presidential news conference had become a predictable "prime-time, East Room extravaganza," has urged future presidents to hold frequent and "undramatic" news conferences throughout their term in office.

The 16-member commission asked the presidential candidates, Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis, to agree to at least two daytime news conferences each month and six nighttime news conferences each year.

They should conduct these especially in times when they face tough problems and might have to deal with difficult questions, the panel said in its report Wednesday.

The Dukakis campaign endorsed the report, said the commission chairman, Marvin Kalb. A top Bush official said Wednesday that the vice president would not endorse the recommendations.

"The presidential press conference is an essential link between the president and the people, and the timing of the commission's report is deliberate," said Mr. Kalb, director of the Joan Shorestein Barone Center on the Press, Politics and Public at Harvard University.

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A Wave of Strikes Challenges Rocard

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — A wave of strikes is posing one of the toughest challenges yet for France's prime minister of four months, Michel Rocard.

The first to strike were employees at the state-owned television networks. Prison guards and public hospital nurses followed, and then some workers at Renault, the state-owned automaker, struck.

Even the Eiffel Tower's elevator operators struck for four days. Now, secondary school teachers and suburban railroad workers are threatening job actions.

Many of the strikers complained that their wages have not kept up with inflation since France adopted a tougher wage policy five years ago. But as the workers seek to make up lost ground, they are threatening two of the main goals of Mr. Rocard and the governing Socialist Party: to hold down inflation and narrow the budget deficit.

"Government workers are not very happy," said André Bergeron, president of Force Ouvrière, one of France's largest labor federations. Government officials acknowledge that Mr. Rocard will probably

lose some popularity as a result of the confrontations. Some economists say the rash of strikes could snowball into wider unrest. Already, the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor has called for a job action by all government employees on Tuesday.

But leaders of other unions seem reluctant to destabilize Mr. Rocard's government. "The union leaders don't want things to get out of hand, but it seems they're having a hard time keeping the rank and file in line," said Genevieve Vibert, an economist with Crédit Lyonnais, a major French bank. Many unionists on Mr. Rocard's left accuse him of being too conservative and too concerned with austerity.

Most of the strikes have been in the public sector rather than private sector, where many companies, making strong profits, have granted wage increases that have exceeded inflation in the last two years.

After large trade and budget deficits, double-digit inflation and a currency crisis in the two years after the Socialists came to power in 1981, the party changed gears and adopted a policy of rigor.

That policy sought to restrain



Hospital personnel marching in Paris on Thursday to back the nurses' national strike movement.

wages and spending to hold down inflation and the trade and budget deficits. When Jacques Chirac and the rightist parties won the 1986 parliamentary elections, he continued the austerity policies as prime minister of a conservative government that had to coexist with the Socialist president, François Mitterrand. The Socialists regained control of the National Assembly this year after Mr. Mitterrand's reelection.

"The policies of rigor have been prolonged for several years," said Françoise Milewski, an economist

with the French Institute for Economic Analysis. "Many people have suffered a real loss in earnings."

According to her institute, public workers have lost about 2.5 percent of their purchasing power since 1983.

In the strike causing the most public concern, 170,000 nurses are demanding a raise of about 24,000 francs (about \$4,000 a year) each and a 33 percent increase in starting salary. The government has offered a total package of 1.4 billion

francs more a year, but the nurses have ridiculed that offer.

The government hopes to keep inflation to 2.8 percent this year and worries that if buying is not restrained, the French will import more, aggravating the trade deficit.

This week, Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged that the nurses' jobs were difficult and that they had made sacrifices. But he asked the nurses to be patient, saying, "Unless the government has some leeway, we will destroy France's equilibrium, and in the long run no one will benefit."

Witnesses to TWA Hijacking Relive Nightmare of Slaying

By Serge Schneemann
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — One after another, the witnesses take their place at a table in the center of the brightly lit courtroom to wrest from time and trauma the memories of the terrible death of Robert Dean Stethem.

Even after three years, many of his fellow hostages break down in recalling how the 23-year-old U.S. Navy diver was viciously beaten and shot in death by the two Arab hijackers of a TWA jetliner.

One of the hijackers, Mohammed Ali Hammadi, sits behind two walls of bulletproof glass in the strictly guarded courtroom.

A slight, clean-shaven man, he seems not to match the fierce, mustachioed terrorist described by witnesses after the slaying.

With each replay under the gentle prodding of the presiding judge, Heiner Mückenberger, the details of the ordeal shift and blur.

Some recall one muffled shot, some two, some several.

Some say the victim cried out. Some recall him as he went silently to his death.

Some believe he was long unconscious from sustained beating. Some say Mr. Hammadi, who used the alias "Castro," was the more brutal hijacker; some say it was the other, who called himself "Saïd."

Whether they point a finger of suspicion at one or the other, they cannot say they actually saw the shooting of Mr. Stethem.

Yet if the details have become garbled and faded, the nightmare is still vivid for the witnesses, who have told their stories since the trial began in July.

"I've contracted asthma, and I'm undergoing psychotherapy," testified Uli Derickson, the German-speaking chief flight attendant, who emerged as a heroine because of her deportment and courage.

Miss Derickson alone could communicate with Mr. Hammadi, who had learned German while living in West Germany for two years. In some of the most moving testimony of the trial, she described how he had vacillated between sentimentality and sadism, beating Mr. Stethem senseless and ridiculing him.

The diver, she said through sobs, was "one of the bravest people I've known."

An Australian passenger, Rosemarie Anne Henderson, recalled having been seated next to Mr. Stethem after he had been beaten. His head and neck were soaked with blood, his knee and ribs were broken, and he was crying and shaking.

But she recalled that he turned to her daughter and said that "if anyone would have to be killed, he hoped it would be him, because the others" — other servicemen singled out by the hijackers — "were all married."

Sitting across from Mr. Hammadi, Mr. Stethem's parents, Richard and Patricia, attending the trial

as co-plaintiffs, have usually maintained a stony demeanor. But there have been times when Mrs. Stethem has buried her head in her hands in anguish, as she did during the testimony of Peter Hill, an American tour operator.

Mr. Hill described how he was allowed to go to the cockpit shortly after Mr. Stethem was shot and saw blood and brain matter spattered over one of the entrances.

Such gruesome details have become central in the trial since Mr. Hammadi confessed to the bulk of the charges against him.

He acknowledged, one month into the trial, that he was one of the hijackers who seized TWA Flight 847 shortly after it left Athens for Rome on June 15, 1985, had it fly between Beirut and Algiers for 17 days, until they were exchanged for 700 Lebanese prisoners held by Israel.

Legal observers believe that Mr. Hammadi chose not to contest that he was a hijacker because the evidence was overwhelming, hoping rather to draw a lesser sentence through a show of repentance and remorse.

He has testified that he was only a devout youth following his superiors, his Islamic faith and his patriotic duty. He has said that he opposed any blood-letting and took no part in it.

The five-judge panel must determine whether the accused is a misguided and contrite youth, a vicious murderer, who battered and shot Mr. Stethem and proudly gloated over his spattered blood, or someone in between.

Taking part in a hijacking in which a life is lost carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, but the judge has considerable leeway in sentencing, especially if the accused is an adolescent, which Mr. Hammadi says he was at the time of the hijacking.

The trial, which is expected to end in late January, has generated considerable suspense, not only because Mr. Hammadi is one of the first well-known terrorists to come to trial but also because West Germany refused a U.S. request for his extradition.

Bonn officials admitted that concern over two West German hostages who were seized after Mr. Hammadi was arrested played a role. But they, and the judge, have insisted that the hijacker will receive a fair trial and sentence.

Both hostages have since been released, the latest in September, but despite all official denials, the suspicion has lingered that Mr. Hammadi's fate may be somehow involved. One possibility occasionally raised is that he will receive a stern sentence and then be expelled to Lebanon.

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Gaullist Mayor Pulls Grenoble to Political Center

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

GRENOBLE, France — Although locked in by steep mountains, Grenoble has always prided itself on being a few iconoclastic jumps ahead of the rest of France.

It rebelled against Louis XVI one year before the revolution of 1789; it stoutly resisted the occupying Nazis when much of the country wavered or collaborated.

And after playing host to the Winter Olympics in 1968, Grenoble became every middle-sized city's dream: a thriving center of clean, high-tech industry, with the accent on data processing, computer technology, advanced electronics and nuclear research.

Its prosperity and bracing Alpine setting has drawn so many outsiders that fewer than half of the 400,000 people living in and around Grenoble are natives.

When it comes to politics, Grenoble has traditionally leaned to the left, to a pragmatic, problem-

solving variety of Socialist politics that has been closely linked to its four universities, which count 36,000 students. From 1965 to 1983, a nuclear scientist, Hubert Dubedout, reigned as mayor with the backing of the Socialists.

But five years ago, Mr. Dubedout was upset by an upstart, a 34-year-old Gaullist named Alain Carignon, who had plunged into politics as a teen-ager without even graduating from high school.

Mr. Carignon has emerged as one of the most intriguing and innovative politicians on the French right, which has been badly splintered and demoralized since its back-to-back defeats in presidential and parliamentary elections this year. The boyish-looking mayor has entrenched himself in Grenoble, but he harbors very big national ambitions.

His politics have been straight out of Grenoble's maverick tradition, and his trademark has been to steal the opposition's best ideas

and, when possible, its brightest people.

Shortly after becoming mayor, he called a referendum on whether Grenoble should build a tramway to ease traffic congestion and pollution.

The tramway project had been a Socialist idea, and many of Mr. Carignon's conservative supporters had opposed it. But the mayor personally favored it and, when the referendum thumpingly endorsed the undertaking, he reaped the credit for it.

So, too, Mr. Carignon has sought to associate his nominal Socialist foes in the governing of the city and of the department of Isère.

He was just re-elected president of the department's influential council; the position makes him the pre-eminent politician in this southeastern corner of France.

In campaigning for the Isère election in September, Mr. Carignon deftly lifted a concept popularized by President François Mitter-

rand: *ouverture*, or opening. The Socialist president has tried, with only limited success, to open his government to "centrists" and other moderates, hoping to blur France's ancient rift between left and right.

Mr. Carignon turned the idea inside out, endorsing a Socialist, Haroun Tazieff, a former environment minister who is also France's leading volcanologist, for a slot on the department council.

Mr. Carignon did a two-year stint as environment minister until Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, resigned as prime minister after losing the presidential election in May.

"My idea," Mr. Carignon said, "is that there are political divisions that are artificial and that the French are much more in agreement on things than the political parties will allow them to be."

Without openly criticizing Mr. Chirac and the Gaullist old guard, Mr. Carignon argues that the

movement founded by de Gaulle must rediscover its populist roots and broaden its base.

"In 1995," said Mr. Carignon, "we have to become again the axis of French politics. Either we will have this capacity, or we will die."

He scoffed at the struggle for the Gaullist party apparatus that has followed Mr. Chirac's defeat, saying that having a regional base like Grenoble was far more important. He recalled that U.S. politicians had mounted successful presidential bids from solid regional bastions.

Mr. Carignon, the seducer of the left, was almost seduced himself in May. According to several people who know the mayor well, Jean-Louis Bianco, an aide to Mr. Mitterrand, nearly succeeded in persuading Mr. Carignon to join Prime Minister Michel Rocard's minority Socialist cabinet. But at the last minute the mayor decided not to jump.

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Gorbachev And Deng May Meet

Summit Is Liked In Moscow Talks

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Unilateral Disarmament?

The capacity of the United States to build nuclear weapons is disintegrating. Worried military planners contemplate cannibalizing their components. Worried members of Congress discover that the capacity to build them safely has eroded. And what is the response? Energy Secretary John H. Hinton says...

Yes to Youth Service

Give George Bush credit for taking up the colors of youth service, a cause that has waited too long for a champion. In a recent speech in California, he pledged that as president he would create a national foundation to promote domestic youth service...

Defining the Journalist

People who write for newspapers get very uneasy about governments' attempts to define a journalist. It is only a short and slippery step from setting legal qualifications to deciding who may write for newspapers...

Other Comment

Third World Debt at Stake: Noboru Takeshita, the prime minister, was sobered to find themselves the first martyrs to this reform. Instead of the incendiary booze raised on high for relentless toasts...

The Revolution Sobers Up

First the Soviets put the lid on vodka, and now China has banished, of all things, mao-tai from its state banquets. The Japanese party that recently visited China with

How Do They Get Out of Communism?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—Ask Vitali Korotich, who edits the politically lively Soviet magazine Ogoniok, what he wants, what he is fighting for so hard. He gives a shy smile and says, "I'm tired of labels. I want a normal country."

Why Dukakis Fell Behind and Changed Strategy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—The great mystery of the 1988 campaign is this: What caused the Great Midsummer Turnaround? Going into the Democratic convention, Michael Dukakis led George Bush in almost all polls by about 10 percent...

The Disgust With This Campaign Makes Sense

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—By talking with hundreds of voters, R. W. Apple Jr. of The New York Times (11/7, Oct. 12) has confirmed what Americans feel: They are disgusted with this election campaign, fed up with the mudslinging and the failure to talk about the real issues facing the country...



Dukakis and His Ads Are Off Target

By Michael Barone

WASHINGTON—There is an old saying in politics that paid media (television and other ads) never won a presidential election. The idea is that ads are overshadowed by what voters learn through the free media of newspaper and television news...

Dukakis Still Has Time to Get Tough

THE second debate may be the last opportunity for Michael Dukakis to launch a fighting finish, throw his opponent on the defensive for a change and campaign as forcefully as his party has a right to expect of him.

Arms Trade Can Be Bad For Us All

By Jonathan Power

STOCKHOLM—Less than a month after the election in which the governing Social Democrats were confirmed in office, Sweden is still being eaten from within by the effects of successive arms scandals.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: News Summary

PARIS—France: Rigorous orders have been sent to Nice by the French Government forbidding the employment of foreign workmen in military works going on in the neighborhood.

1938: Border Talks Fail

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak-Hungarian negotiations at Komarno collapsed tonight (Oct. 13), as the Hungarians refused to consider the counter-proposals presented by the Slovak and Ruthenian delegates this morning.

1913: 'Ideal' Marriage

NEW YORK—A remarkable experiment will take place in New York shortly when a young man and woman will be chosen by a jury of doctors and married with the idea of mating as nearly perfect a couple as can be obtained.



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1978-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ARI, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT I. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Page • JAMES R. CRATE, Business Financial Editor • RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEFUHL, Advertising Sales Director • KOURDT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

WEEKEND

- How Film Treats Musicians
- The Theater Scene in Paris
- Arts Guide

International Herald Tribune

Michelangelo's Touch of Perfection

by Paul Richard

WASHINGTON — "Michelangelo: Draftsman/Architect" at the National Gallery of Art includes five of the most beautiful drawings ever done — the " Libyan Sybil" from the Medici; the "Seated Male Nude" from the Albertina, Vienna; the so-called "Cartonetto," an image of the Virgin from the Casa Buonarroti, the artist's family home in Florence; and two ghostly Crucifixions from the Royal Library at Windsor.

Their beauty is amazing. It is delicate, commanding, vigorous, transcendent. It is also deeply odd.

The strangest thing is its distrust of the feminine. Western art, since the beginning, since the "Venus" of the Ice Ages and the idols of the Cyclades, had hymned the sort of beauty Michelangelo ignores. The male was his subject. His women look like men.

The sorrowing Madonna in the Florence "Cartonetto" takes no pleasure in her suckling. (The artist started sketching her gazing at her baby, then turned her head away.) She seems not to have breasts. The viewer's glance is governed by the power of her child, by his shoulder and his torso, his biceps and his thighs. God's light bathes his undulating skin, as if blessing strength.

In muscled masculinity — energized, perfected — Michelangelo perceived a sign of the divine.

In many of these 63 drawings, hands are unimportant and faces matter less. Michelangelo's faces, when he bothers to draw faces, are often so idealized they seem carved out of coldness, or else so lightly sketched that they drift off into vagueness. The mortal-human beings he depicts rarely look you in the eye. Their glances tell you less about the movements of their backs.

Their souls are in their torsos. In his eerie concentration on that portion of the body

between knees and neck, Michelangelo brought something new — a sense of writhing male power, divivized, unsexual, gigantic and heroic — into European art. Degraded, it is with us still, in body builders' poses, and in the bulging and thick-waisted physique assigned to Superman and Rambo. His carvings make the older statues of the Renaissance — say Donatello's "David," or that of Verrocchio — seem as light-footed as dancers.

His beauty is not restful — though Michelangelo, it is clear, understood completely the marble harmonies of the Greeks. Before he had turned 20, he somehow had absorbed all the lessons of their art. When young he carved a fake antique, a Sleeping Cupid, long since lost, that greatly pleased — and greatly fooled — the antiquarians of his day. But if that Cupid was at all like the drawings in this show it would not have pleased the Greeks, who sought in all their art a sublime and balanced stillness, a sense of motion seized.

MICHELANGELO sets motion free. His figures seem to wrestle for perfection. Their immense shoulders turn, their ribs and muscles ripple. Their bodies know no peace.

Neither does the viewer's eye. Before the "Seated Male Nude" from the Albertina, your glance will not stay still — it is led by the chalked outlines, it flows on with the light, from clavicle to pectoral, from the highlight of the biceps to that of the elbow, on to the knee. In the Sistine Chapel ceiling, God awakens Adam with the glory of his touch. Michelangelo himself does something of the sort to the abdomens and thoraxes that rule the "Draftsman" portion of this exhibition. The best of his 35 drawings and models feel alive.

Yet this show, despite its treasures, diminishes the appetite for recorded music.



Michelangelo's "Seated Male Nude."



The "Libyan Sybil."

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

Italy's Seicento France

French collectors, among them Marie de Médicis and Louis XIV, who often commissioned the works or brought the artists to France. One feature of the exhibition, in a presentation conceived by the stage designer Pier Luigi Fizzi, is the reassembling of a group of works — by Guido Reni, Pietro da Cortona, Il Guercino, Poussin and others — that once hung in the painting gallery of the palace (now headquarters of the Banque de France) of Louis Philippeaux de La Vallière, stadtholder of Louis XIII. The exhibition goes to the Palazzo Reale in Milan in March-April 1989.

TOKYO

"Japansme" Comes Home

The gradual absorption of Western art in Japan and its recognition during the Meiji era (1868-1912) as a legitimate option for Japanese painters has been well documented. Now French and Japanese sponsors have made it possible to view the reverse — the enormous influence Japanese art and design traditions had on European art in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. "Japansme," seen earlier in Paris, is on through Dec. 11 at the National Museum of Western Art in Tokyo. The exhibition, 400 pieces showing Japan's impact from the 1870s on, reflects Japan's current effort to discover what it has contributed to the world in the past. But of question raised is whether Europeans viewed Japanese art as an instrument through which formal problems could be solved or whether they were simply making passing use of what were then still exotic motifs.

STOCKHOLM

Cranach and His Contemporaries

Lucas Cranach and the German Renaissance, at the Nationalmuseum comprises 120 prints, paintings and drawings, of which a quarter is the work of Cranach the Elder (including the museum's portrait of Martin Luther). Works on view are by German artists of the 16th century, including the younger Cranach, Hans Baldung and Albrecht Dürer. Swedish collections provide the bulk of the works on view, 30 of which are on loan from foreign collections.

MARSEILLE

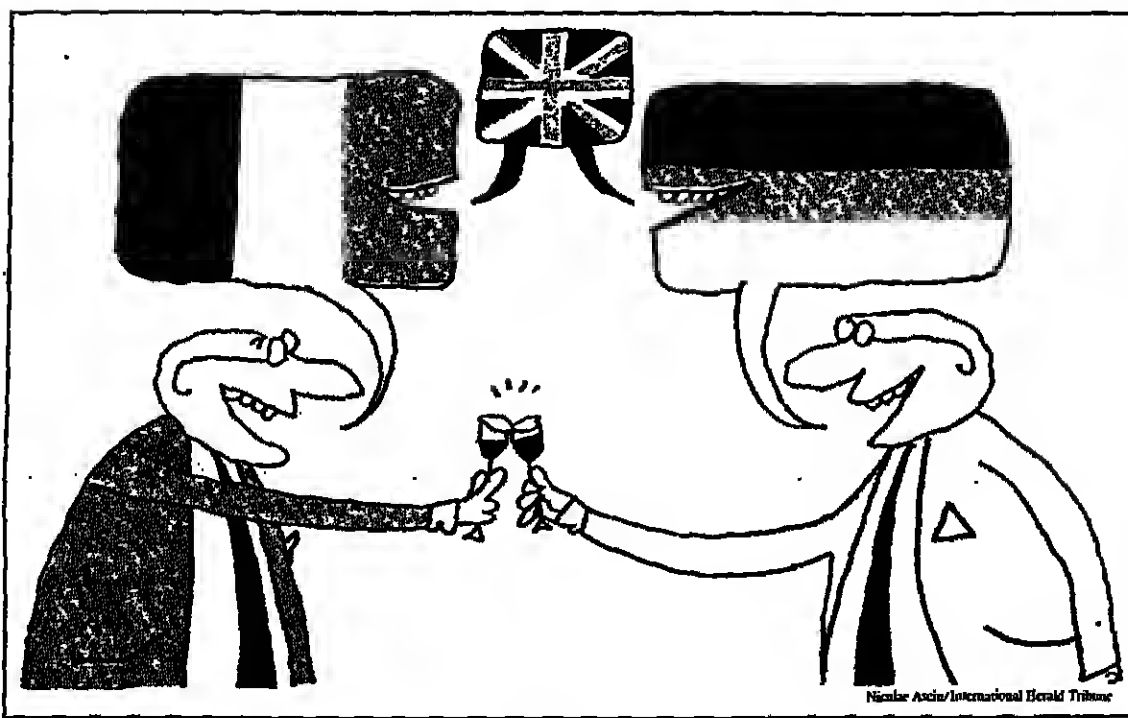
The Return of "Mefistofele"

Arrigo Boito's version of the Faust legend, "Mefistofele," with the Russian baritone Yevgeni Nesterenko in the title role, opens the Marseille opera season Oct. 14 in a new production staged by Jacques Karpis and designed by Jean-Noël Lavesvre. Michelangelo Veltri conducts the work, which has not been seen in Marseille since 1902, and the cast includes Lando Bartolini as Faust, Clarry Bartha as Margherite and Tiziana Sojat as Helen of Troy. Other performances are Oct. 19, 21 and 23.

OXFORD

Retrospective of Hayter's Prints

An exhibition at the Ashmolean Museum pays homage to Stanley William Hayter, whose work at Atelier 17 in Paris, and in New York, earned him a place in the history of printmaking. Hayter, who died May 4, was an influence on hundreds of artists who worked with him, including Ernst, Miró, Chagall, Pollock, de Kooning and Rothko. He went to live in Paris in 1926, and his innovative work, especially in color printmaking, attracted students from all over the world. The exhibition, 120 works, will give equal attention to Hayter's Surrealist work of the 1930s and 40s and the increasingly brilliant color prints of the subsequent four decades.



A Decoder for Euroenglish

by Paul Hofmann

WHEN Albert Bloch, a character to Marcel Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past," dislikes the music of the gypsy band in a seaside hotel, he says, "Tell the lift to make them stop." The novel's narrator wryly notes that his parvenu friend Bloch thinks the letter "L" in English is always pronounced as in life, but he omits to add that the correct French expression for elevator attendant was *oot laift* but *liftier*, although many people would say *lift*.

There is a perfectly good French word for elevator, *ascenseur*, but in the *belle époque*, the period in which

Proust's great novel cycle is set, hotels on the Continent, striving to please their distinguished British clientele, disseminated signs reading lift, tea-room and cashier on their premises. Instead of lords on the grand tour and other proper Britons, many of today's English-speaking visitors to European countries are camera-toting tourists from the suburbs of New Jersey, California and Ohio who do not insist on 5 o'clock tea. The increasing numbers of Japanese travelers to Europe are also likely to communicate in American English, if they have a second language. These versions of English are making their presence felt in Europe.

Yet, somewhat anachronistically, lift signs still show the way to creaky

contraptions or modern elevator banks in hotels from Lisbon to Leningrad. Older establishments ostentatiously keep in service their Victorian glass doors with tearroom etched on them, although most of their guests now order espresso or American coffee. And whenever foreigners on the Continent look for an English-speaking police officer they will in all likelihood find one whose uniform has an enameled shield with the Union Jack pinned to it. The Union Jack also stands for English when pictorial symbols are used in multilingual railroad schedules, museum catalogues and

Continued on page 8

Blank Cassette Tax? One Critic's Reply

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS — An open letter on recent Blue Note albums signed by some of that label's artists like Bobby McFerrin, Dexter Gordon, Tony Williams, Stanley Jordan and McCoy Tyner, contends that "home taping has put a sizable dent in our incomes. It is jeopardizing our careers and is already causing record companies to limit the number of new artists they invest in." The letter concludes with a request for "comments, questions or answers (pro or con)."

All right, you asked for it:

You appear to have swallowed the industry story, hook, line and sinker. Although the International Federation of Phonogram and Video Producers (IFPI) claims billion dollar losses from home taping, the industry has grown from a gross yearly volume of approximately \$1 billion to \$4 billion since the introduction of car stereo and Walkman-type machines. Pre-recorded cassette sales now account for more than 50 percent of total sales. EMI, which owns Blue Note, recently announced record profits. This does not lead one to conclude that cassettes have exactly meant the downfall of the industry.

Last year I taped a Johnny Clegg record for a friend who cannot afford to buy many records. She liked it so much she bought the next Johnny Clegg album and taped it for her friends. Presumably, some of them will buy the following one. Ever since I copied "Sergeant Pepper" for my son to play on his Walkman, he has been after me to buy Beatles CD reissues.

I could never understand those industry estimates of crippling losses from home taping. How do they estimate that? Nobody asked me or anybody I know how many copies of which recordings I make. I'd like to see an estimate of how much sales home

taping has generated. It is free advertising. It increases the appetite for recorded music.

Before cassettes I did not have the luxury of listening to Charlie Parker while stuck in traffic or on express highways. I dreamed of it when I was on the road with jazz bands in the '50s — not to have to suffer bery music talk for 500 miles. I'm thankful to the industry for that. But now that I am hooked on music of my choice just about anywhere and anytime the industry is lobbying for a universal blank cassette tax and a "blocking chip" on DAT (digital audio tape) cassettes. I suspect that what they are really after is to block me from, or make me pay through the nose for, copying anything at all.

Paraphrasing what guarantees will be offered the artists that they will collect anything approaching a fair share of the surtax? If the industry has its way, I would be taxed five times — and maybe even have to pay for five originals — for, say, five copies of the same Coltrane tune for my living room, office, den, car and kid's Walkman.

We are not talking here about bootleggers, professional pirates who steal through illegal and usually inferior quality mass-reproduction and distribution. This is plainly fraud. Happily, the IFPI says it is making some progress with government officials in pirate dens like Indonesia and Nigeria.

But a blank cassette surtax would not bother professional pirates, whose profit margin is wide enough to absorb it. This surtax is in general one fine example of misdirected reality. Most of what we copy in our homes today, we erase next month. Most of the new products are eminently disposable — we seem at least temporarily benefit of Bachs, Beatles and Stones. So if they put a surtax on blank cassettes and I copy, say, 20 titles before the tape wears down, it isn't going to earn anybody anything to speak of except my ill will.

Recalling the Ultimate Review

by John Russell

NEW YORK — In every decade there is a review of literature and art that could have come out at one time or another, so neatly is it buttoned into the spirit of the age. This was true before 1900 of *The Yellow Book* in London and of *La Revue Blanche* in Paris. It was true of the *Bine Rider Almanac* in Munich in 1911 and of *Blast* in London in 1914-15. As run by Scofield Thayer in this country in the 1920s, *The Dial* had just that character.

Even a blind man would know those publications one from another — by format, by touch and by smell. The same was true of *Art & Literature*, edited in the 1960s by John Ashbery, Anne Dunn, Rodrigo Moynihan and Sonia Orwell. In its chunky little pages — so plump, so white — many an invaluable text still deserves to be sought out. Every generation has its own mode of expression in these matters, and a visit to the shop called Franklin Furnace Archives, 112 Franklin St., will show that the urge to show and tell in new ways is very far from being extinct.

Fifty years ago in Paris, the magazine to look for was *Verve*, which first came out in December 1937 and kept going in one form or another till 1960. That first cover (by Henri Matisse) sang out from the other side of the street in a way that made us run across the road to look at it more closely. And when we turned its pages, *Verve* had a bosomy, full-fleshed, slightly slobbery quality that this former subscriber would know in his sleep.

The 50th anniversary of the first appearance of *Verve* is being celebrated with no more than minimal delay in a book called

"Verve: The Ultimate Review of Art and Literature." Edited by Michel Anthoine, it is published in an English version by Harry N. Abrams at \$25. By using the original first cover, the book gets away to a brisk start.

Thereafter, it epitomizes the noble format, the luxurious presentation and the flair for the grand gesture that marked the magazine in its great days. As a book to look at and look through, this one is in a very high class. With covers by Matisse, Braque, Bonnard and Rouault and special issues devoted to Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Bonnard and Chagall, *Verve* hewed to what today seems a consistently safe line. But we have to remember that 50 years ago those painters had by no means the mandatory importance that they came to have later.

NOR were they pushed into print by people who couldn't wait to make a fortune out of them. Auctions of contemporary art were virtually unknown. Prices had been stable for a long time, and the major artist was still a private person, unharmed by the media.

For these reasons, *Verve* was bringing the news when, in its first issue, it printed Dora Maar's historic photograph of "Guernica" in Picasso's studio. It also brought the news when it persuaded the great old men of the School of Paris to let it reproduce not just one or two new canvases but a whole corpus of recent work.

After World War II, and before the exhibition industry had got fully under way, virtually the only way to keep in close touch with what was being done by Matisse, Picasso, Braque and Chagall was to grab the

relevant issue of *Verve*. What may look today like automatic choices had at that time a revelatory quality.

But *Verve* was not simply a magazine that put the best possible face on the senior masters of the School of Paris. It was powered in its earlier years by a wild range of editorial fancy that came as a continual surprise to most readers. There was no knowing what would come next — a 16th-century doll from the Himalayas, a bust of Louis XVI by Houdon, an essay on "Fire" by John Doe Passos, an essay on the sculptor Henri Laurens by his colleague Alberto Giacometti, a detail from Giotto's "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata" in gold and color photograph, a daguerrotype of Edgar Allan Poe by the American photographer Matthew Brady, an illustrated account by Fernand Léger of the Paris Exposition of 1937, a still life by the 17th-century Spanish painter Sánchez Cotán or an early extract from André Malraux's "Psychology of Art."

James Joyce and Ernest Hemingway were early contributors, and the still young Jean-Paul Sartre made his debut as a writer on food (Neapolitan cuisine, to be precise). Matisse and Bonnard spoke of the cuff to *Verve* about whatever was on their minds; John Rewald allowed *Verve* to publish some letters from the young Cézanne to Emile Zola. Meyer Schapiro introduced Chagall's illustrations to the Bible, and in the 1950s the English novelist and reporter Rebecca West was invited — not with the happiest of results — to write on both Braque and Picasso.

Among the traits that marked *Verve* in its

Continued on page 8



Matisse's cover for the November 1945 issue of Verve.

Madame Sousatzka Strikes a Chord

by Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK — Films about musicians? Plenty, ever since Harry Baur played Beethoven in the 1930s. Through films have paraded Chopin, Liszt, Schumann, Clara Schumann, Brahms, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Debussy, Wagner, Mahler, you name it. Most of those films has one thing in common. They were awful.

In commercial films, classical music generally has brought out the cheapest, most idiotic kind of sentimentality. People, very much including the actors, try to impersonate genius without having the remotest idea of what goes into musical creation, much less about playing the piano. The gyrations they go through! Those eyes uplifted to heaven! Those soulful glances!

Films about piano teachers? Now the list becomes restrictive. There was a piano teacher in "The Seventh Veil," starring James Mason and Ann Todd. In "Intermezzo" Leslie Howard was Ingrid Bergman's violin teacher. Many years later, Bergman, in the role of a famous concert pianist, taught her daughter in "Autumn Sonata." A teacher played a part in the more recent "The Competition." A charming, sensitive British film some 25 years ago (alas, I have forgotten the name) featured a piano prodigy and his teacher. There probably are some more that refuse to ring a bell here.

Now comes "Madame Sousatzka," featuring Shirley MacLaine and the film debut of a talented British-born Indian teen-ager named Navin Chowdhry. The film critics will be discussing "Madame Sousatzka" in cinematic terms. Speaking musically, though, this is an honest attempt to bring into perspective the travails of a prodigy, his growing up, his relationship with his teacher and, as he develops, with the music industry. Piano teachers go about it in various ways. Some are tyrants. Adolph Henselt, considered in the 1850s to be a peer of Liszt as a pianist, ended up as a teacher in Leningrad. His idea of teaching was to go around swatting flies and yelling "Falsch! Falsch!" ("Wrong! Wrong!") whenever his pupils hit a wrong note. He made them so nervous they hit many wrong notes, which delighted him. There was a saying in the profession: "Henselt kills."

Liszt's great pupil, Karl Tausig, was also tyrannical, with over a good word to say. His way of teaching was to sit down and say, "Play it like this." Since he was conceivably the most perfect technician who ever lived, nobody could play it like this. In Amy Fay's unforgettable words — she was an American girl who studied with him in the late 1860s — "it was like trying to copy a streak of lightning at the end of a wetted match."

Some teachers are inspirational. Some are pedants. Some skin over their pupils' work. "Very good. Very good. Bring me the Cho-

pin B minor Scherzo next week." That is their only comment. Some insist on scale work, some abhor it. Some keep a distance from their pupils, others enter into every aspect of their lives.

When Madame Sousatzka says that "I just don't teach piano. I teach how to live," she is following good Russian tradition. In the great piano classes of Nicolai Zverev in Moscow in the 1880s — he had at one time in the same class Josef Lhevinne, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Alexander Scriabin — the boys lived in his house. They got up at daylight. They had to practice incessantly. They were taken to the museums and the theater. They had to read the Russian classics. They moved in the best society, and Zverev took careful note of their dress and manners.

Whether or not the producers of "Madame Sousatzka" realize it, the piano teacher in the film is modeled after Isabella Vengerova (1877-1956). She was the empress of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, and through her hands passed such figures as Samuel Barber, Lukas Foss, Leonard Bernstein and Gary Graffman. She was demanding and despotic. Things had to be done exactly her way. When she went into a tantrum, she could make her pupils feel like crawling caterpillars. But she gave them technique and musicianship, and she lived by a set of vanished ideals in which music and only music was the focus of her and her pupils' lives.

Quite different was the teaching of Rosina Lhevinne at the Juilliard. She was the teacher of Van Cliburn, John Browning and James Levine, among many important pianists. She was gentler, more relaxed, completely inspirational. Where Vengerova demanded perfection, Rosina centered on the expressive elements of the music: "Dolnik. No, no, oo. You must make like a cello." She was intensely interested in all aspects of her pupils' lives, tried to arrange marriages, advised the girls on their dress. Those wise old eyes of her (she was 96 when she died in 1976) had seen everything, heard everything. One thing she gave nearly all of her pupils — a rich, gorgeous sound. Van Cliburn had it more than any of her pupils.

Thus Madame Sousatzka has some precedent in her professional and emotional attempt to take over every aspect of her gifted pupil's life. And she works the way a dedicated teacher works. She has a "system," and anatomical charts are spread all over her studio. She is an advocate of relaxed muscles, and she spends a lot of time trying to correct the physical tensions in the boy's playing. (She never really succeeds, by the way. Even at the end, his shoulders are hunched too high.)

Some things are skimmed over. Her teaching over discusses the architecture of the music. She lets the boy get away with some questionable interpretive details: his playing lacks dynamic thrust. But this is a film, not a documentary, and several stories are going on at once: the way hungry developers take over old houses; the struggle between the



Navin Chowdhry and Shirley MacLaine at the keyboard in "Madame Sousatzka."

teacher and the boy's mother; his crush on a woman (Twiggy) a few years his senior; the way music management rushes to seize and exploit a talent before it is ready.

There is a good deal of music in "Madame Sousatzka." None of it is played all the way through, but we hear excerpts of the normal repertoire a student must work on. There is some live music, too, when part of Beethoven's "Appassionata" is played by Barry Douglas at Wigmore Hall in London. Douglas, an Irish pianist, was gold medalist in the last Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow.

Several experts collaborated on the pianistic side of the film, and that element has been well handled. Synchronization, the bane of so many films about performing musicians, is generally well done. Young Chowdhry does not himself play the piano. The pieces that emerge from his fingers are played by the British pianist Yonty Solomon, and when hands alone are shown at the keyboard, they are Solomon's. When Chowdhry himself plays, there are a few obvious finger fakes, in that what his fingers are doing do not exactly coincide with the music.

But one would have to be an expert to notice it. Chowdhry worked closely with

Solomon, who made the young actor get the music — its melodies and rhythms — into his ears and then showed him the basic fingerings. They practiced on a table before going to the keyboard. It is a tribute to Chowdhry's talent that on the whole he manages to be convincing.

We have thus come a long way from those old films about musicians. When Katharine Hepburn impersonated Clara Schumann, she played the piano with her shoulders revolving like a fullback's going through a crowded field. Nonmusicians always seem to think that playing the piano involves motion of the entire body, but good piano playing requires an almost motionless torso, with hands close to the keys. The higher the hands go, the more likely they are to hit a wrong note. Great technicians of the past, such as Josef Hofmann, Rachmaninoff and Lhevinne, were immobile at the keyboard. Only their hands were in motion.

One nice, accurate touch in "Madame Sousatzka" involves the Schumann Piano Concerto. The boy, who needs money (his mother has lost her job), has broken away from his teacher because she refuses to let him play in public until she thinks he is ready. He signs with a concert manager, who think they have a big thing with the prodigy, and he makes his debut with the Schumann, which he learns by himself.

At the concert Manek Sen, played by Chowdhry, goes great guns until he has a memory lapse in the last movement. He pulls himself together but thinks the world has come to an end. The Schumann was a perfect choice for this mishap. Its syncopated movement has thrown some very experienced artists, especially if the conductor has a sloppy beat. (In the film, the London Symphony conducted by William Boughton provides a well-adjusted accompaniment.)

The one major musical reservation about the film that a stickler could have is that the prodigy is perhaps not that good. The music that one hears him play is acceptably and accurately delivered, but not very imaginative in conception. Well, one might say, the boy is only 16. But the real prodigies make their presence known when they are 12 or less, and the entire music world knows that somebody special has come along.

Supertalents have something that is missing from your everyday talents, and they are the ones who will have the major careers. Manek Sen, in this film, is over going to make it big, not with the conventional, rather uninteresting way he plays. But that does not detract from an honest and generally accurate effort to chronicle the life and development of a talented young pianist.

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Language

Continued from page 7

public announcements. The English, after all, invented the language.

While Americans on the Continent will notice the Britishisms in announcements and instructions aimed at English-speaking travelers in general, they will also find words and phrases from their own idiom if they peruse the press, watch television programs of their host countries or glance at street signs and publicity posters. Jazz, rock, Hollywood, syndicated comics, the space age, electronics, television serials, aviation, the computer industry, Wall Street and the fast-food subculture — they have all infiltrated European languages with their jargon.

Some purists, especially in France, are fighting back against Americanisms. In Paris they speak of *le logiciel* when they mean what in Frankfurt is known as *die Software* and in Milan as *il software*. However, the campaign against *franglais* — that perceived bastardization of the noble French language by English-American barbarians — is not as tirelessly successful. The French information media always refer to themselves as *les médias*, and discuss the latest *his-parade* or *les prospects* for *le weekend*.

SOME ingenuity is required to recognize English expressions in outlandish forms or disguises. When a visitor to Venice, told by a local friend, "Andiamo al night per un po' di relax," the meaning is "Let's go to the nightclub for some relaxation." The expatriate in Paris who is scanning the classified ads for an apartment will understand that the recurrent word *standing* in the advertisements indicates some place, possibly near the Place de l'Etoile, with an imposing doorway and staircase and with high-ceilinged rooms. Pull or (in German-speaking countries) Pull is a pullover, and trench a trench coat. When you hear Italians say *club*, assume they are referring to some club.

Some chunks of English come so heavily disguised that a sharp eye or fine ear is needed to recognize them. In a novel by a contemporary West German author, "Der Sturm" by Martin Walser, one person reassures another, "ich manisch Ihnen das." *Manisch?* Translation: "I'll manage this for you." The word *suspense*, often used by television announcers and commentators, is usually said with the stress on the first syllable, the second syllable being pronounced in the French way, as in *je pense*.

An Italian restaurateur in New York wrote in a recent contribution to *Corriere della Sera* of Milan about the miseries of *jetlag*, explaining that the fatigue after air travel across several time zones was so called because it affected, above all, the legs.

Even more innovative are the current combinations of English with elements from some other foreign language. A street booth of the municipal transit system in German-speaking Zurich carries the sign *Ticketster*. It sounds like a blend of ticket office and rattrata, but you cannot order a bottle of wine while asking about the fare. *Jeanseries*, slung blue jeans and other informal clothing, are proliferating. The strait-laced *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* has noticed its disappearance of what it called the newfangled *Angloitalianosondaria*.

Jul Hofmann, is the author of "The Verve," wrote this for The New York Times.

Recalling Verve

Continued from page 7

beginning as a child of the late 1930s were an interest in French 18th-century visionary architecture, a delight in Indian myth and legend and a taste for Oriental miniatures (no matter how rough). It was on to the "Mahabharata" many years before Peter Brook produced his monumental staging of it. It was so to cartoons and calligraphers that dated from the Middle Ages, and it was on to the memorable photographs of British housemaids that Bill Brandt took in London around the time of the coronation of King George VI. Altogether, it was an astonishing mixture, the like of which no one had ever seen.

Fundamentally it was a hedonistic publication. Marvels, not monsters, were its first field of interest. But the late 1930s had more than their fair share of monsters in life, and the very first number of Verve had an illustrated feature called "In the Blood of the Martyrs" that reminded the reader, however obliquely, that in more than one European country martyrs were shedding their blood at that very moment.

When the worst scenario turned out to be true, and the German armies overran France in 1940, Verve did not refer to it directly. The cover of the issue dated "Summer 1940" was once again by Henri Matisse, and once again Matisse made color and form dance for him as they danced for no one else. (Twenty-six print runs were needed to get the colors right, by the way.) But what distinguished that cover or was the sumptuous funerary black of the ground on which those colored shapes danced. Unique in Matisse's output was the predominance of that grief-laden and promontory black.

A one-man publication in its every detail, Verve owed everything to its publisher and editor, E. Tériade. Once again, Tériade was not a star editor in our contemporary mold. But even in a Paris that prized individuality and knew how to cherish it, Tériade stood out. Greek by birth, and the offspring of a cosmopolitan, many-tongued circle in Mitylene, Tériade was born Eleftherios Eleftheriades in 1897. From that thicket of consonants, and from his native city, he escaped as soon as he could and arrived in Paris in 1915 as E. Tériade. It was not until he was 40 that he got to be his own master, in professional terms. But he could hardly have founded Verve with better credentials — assistant to his fellow-countryman Christian Zervos on "Chiers d'Art" (1926-31), art critic for the newspaper *L'Intransigant* (1928-33), artistic director of *Minotaure* (1933-36) and

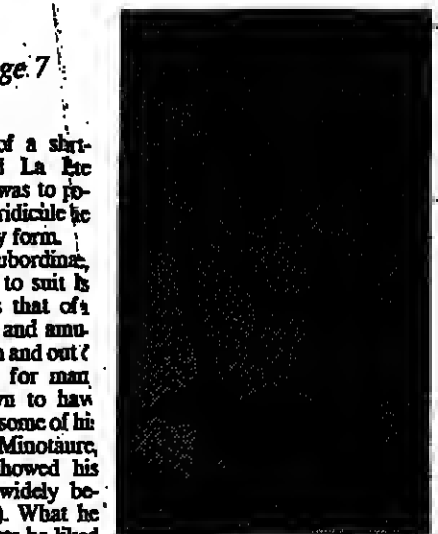
co-founder (1935-36) of a short-lived periodical called *La Revue Noire*, whose function was to provoke, to annoy and to ridicule the stuffed shirt in his every form.

Never a natural subordinate, Tériade tailored Verve to suit his own image, which was that of a portly, benign, amused and amusing man who had been in and out of the Parisian art world for many years and is not known to have made an enemy. Unlike some of his former associates (on *Minotaure*, especially), he never showed his sharp teeth (and was widely believed not to have any). What he wanted was for the artists he liked best to realize themselves completely in Verve. He also wanted Verve to be as rewarding to read as to look at.

In later life he appeared to have no regrets and never to have suffered disappointment (not least, in his conspicuously happy private life). He never boasted. If asked about this or that among his many achievements, he would feign to remember nothing. "You know so much more about all that than I do," he would say, while sitting the long afternoon through in a luxuriant garden that overlooked the sea at Saint-Jean-Cap Ferrat.

To condense Tériade's activity on "Verve" into a single volume is not easy. His sense of rhythm, as an editor, was both perfect and personal. "Highlights from Verve" may sound very well, and in many ways it looks rather good, but in reality it falsifies the character of the magazine. Verve was not a picture book, and it was conceived as a work of art in its own right, not as a treasure house of reproductions.

Many of the texts that appeared in the magazine are merely "excerpted" in the book. Here and there a wonderful phrase comes to the surface, as when the poet Pierre



An 18th century lithograph, "Death of Bali," used in Verve to illustrate an essay on idolatry by Henri Michaux.

everly says of Matisse that "the bal syllable of his name hisses slightly, like a soaring rocket, the fish of light above the soil in a dazzling flower bed." The Belgian poet and painter Henri Michaux has some apt and memorable things to say about the "incoercible delirium" that affects every obdurate visitor to India.

At the book as a whole has a jerky, restless, unanchored structure that is the very reverse of what we find in Verve and the magazine. The reproductions of Matisse's late cut-paper works have a high shine that is totally false to the matte character of the originals. To call Verve the "intimate review" could be said to be an exaggeration, given that so many of the big-name writers were running on empty when they sat in the contributions.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

WEEKEND

Perfection

Continued from page 7

ishes the master. "Michelangelo: Draftsman/Architect" is like peering through a keyhole at the bigness of his art. He quarreled with popes and princes. He refused to take on students. He painted that vast ceiling, as he carved his noble statues, essentially alone. Michelangelo was titan. No American exhibition will ever do him justice. To gauge his genius rightly, you have to call to mind the largeness of his strength — and the quarries of Carrara, the straining and the sweat, the dust, the chips of marble, the ring of his metal against stone. One drawing in this show — a huge cartoon from Naples, its outlines pricked with tiny holes so that its image could be transferred to wet plaster in the Vatican — suggests the awesome scale of his vast, heroic frescoes.

Slides and photographs flatten out his art. To other artists of the Renaissance understood as well as he did the scale of the body, or that way its forms depend on slowly moving light. Despite the accomplishment of his Sistine Chapel frescoes, he was a sculptor first and last.

One can sense that in these drawings. The earliest displayed, a drawing from the Louvre, was made in 1490, when Michelangelo was just 15. "Two Figures After Giotto" was copied from a fresco in the church of Santa Croce in Florence. Its cross-hatchings are the tooth marks of a chisel. It seems more carved than drawn.

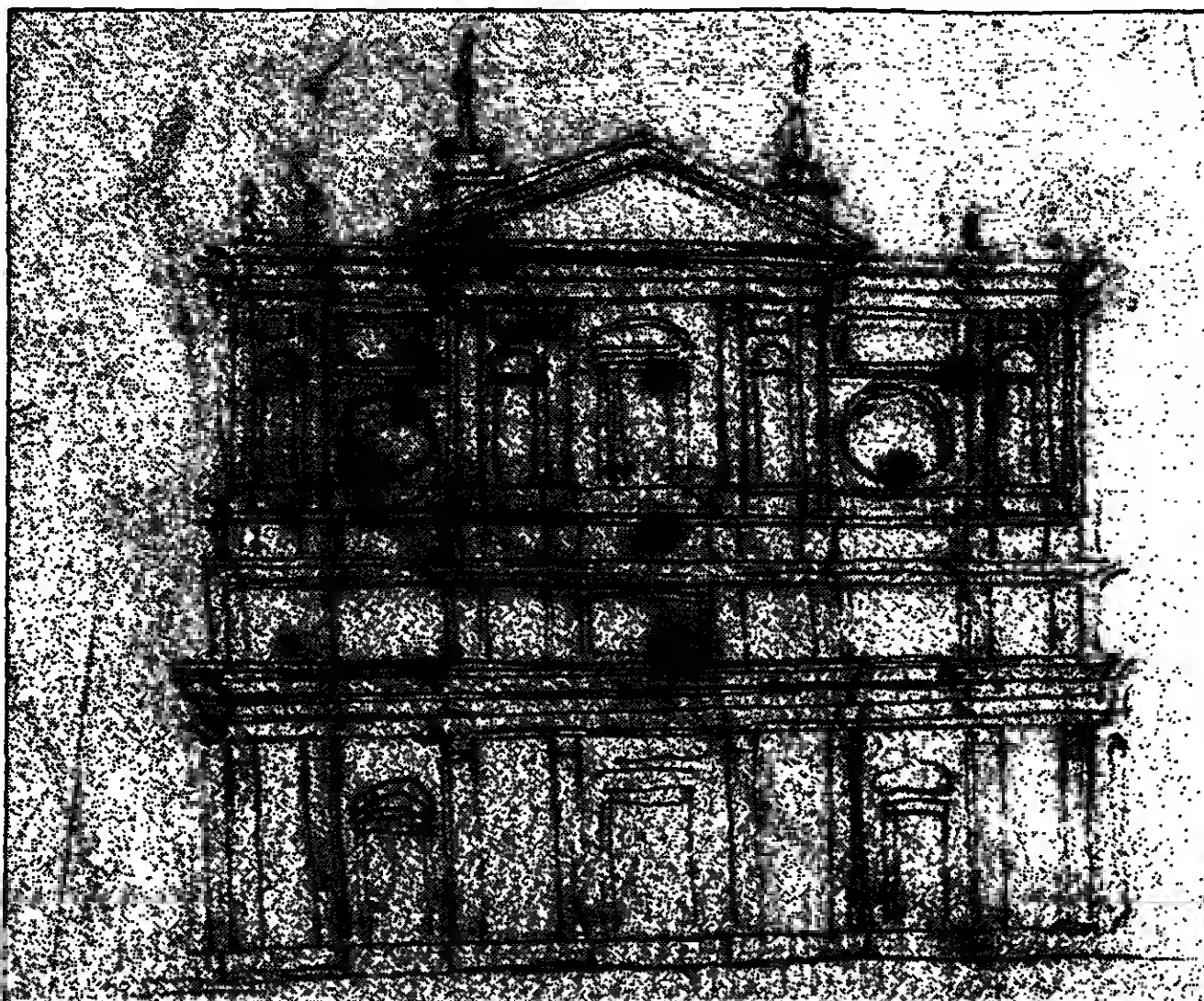
Almost all the figures in this show exist in isolation. They are not wrapped around by landscape, as are those of Leonardo, or fitted into ordered space, as are those drawn by Raphael. They feel like solid blocks.

Michelangelo, when carving, somehow emptied his figures waiting in the marble. One wrong blow could ruin many months of labor. The sculptor had to know precisely when to stop.

One feels his perfect judgment in many of these drawings. Michelangelo had studied the statues of the ancients; he had studied bones and sinews, too. One sheet of "Ecceci" studies (from Windsor) shows the torso stripped of skin; another (from the Casa Buonarroti) is a sort of X-ray image; the artist somehow shows us the bones within the leg. When looking at these sheets, one feels a sort of moving-in — as if the artist's mind is entering the paper as it might a marble block. It is the incredible precision of his stopping at the skin — and at the glowing sheen of moving light that seems to float upon it — that brings these works to life.

Though a number, one suspects, were drawn from models in the studio, they rarely feel like portraits. No young men in Rome or Florence (the never posed women, he preferred male models) could have been as noble, as flawless in their beauty, as the figures in this show. He idealized with every mark — as if he could not bear the thought of human imperfection, as if the sight of ugliness distanced him from God.

You cannot escape the feeling that ugliness enraged him. When once some lesser artist presented Michelangelo with what the catalogue describes as a "very feeble" drawing of a girl's head outlined in red chalk, the master seized his pen and drew over her face that of a satyr with a huge wen on his chin.



Michelangelo's drawing of the facade of San Lorenzo.

Only rarely in this show does he summon the ignoble. He does so in "A Bacchanal of Chion" from around 1533, a finished chalk drawing from Windsor. The subject of this sheet is deeply mysterious, the catalogue observes. It shows a sort of witches' Sabbath in a cavern, though the witches are not hags — instead they are plump-limbed, naked children, cherubs without wings. All told, there are more than 20, busy at their tasks — they hurt pigs into hot cauldrons, they urinate into the wine bowl, they haul a fresh-killed beast (it seems half-horse, half-deer) through the half-gloom of the cave.

This drawing, like others on display, was made for Tommaso Cavalieri, a young Roman of good breeding whom Michelangelo loved. His beauty, wrote the master, was a divine incarnation. What constantly amazes is the way that Michelangelo managed to combine his disparate emotions, his hunger for perfection, his yearning for the holy — and his passionate obsession with the naked male body — in his works of art.

Though romantics tend to view him as a superhuman figure — as one of those great unmade souls who wrestle in his art — the last half of this exhibit calls him back to earth. This portion of the show requires time and

thought. If you cannot read builder's drawings, with their sections and their floor plans, it will not tell you much.

It deals with his architecture, with two of his designs — one for the facade of the Medici church of San Lorenzo in Florence, the other for the drum and dome of St. Peter's basilica in Rome. Neither was completed as he had envisioned it, though their designs took him years.

Michelangelo, the architect, was intensely original, and as intensely rational. His facade for San Lorenzo, with its circles and its arcs, its columns and pilasters, its triangles and squares, takes these clean, familiar forms and combines them with such energy that they seem alive as skin. "Michelangelo approached architecture the way he did painting and sculpture," said Henry A. Millon, dean of the gallery's Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts. "He sought to invest it with the contrasts of muscle, flesh and bone, the tension, repose, and potential strength found in his depictions of the human body."

Millon, who with Craig Hugh Smyth wrote the catalog for this part of the show, says that Michelangelo "at San Lorenzo was determined to combine sculpture and architecture." The facade was to be rich with bas-

reliefs and statues. A wooden model was produced. It has survived and is on view. But all the small wax statues — modeled by the master to bring it to full life — long ago were lost.

Michelangelo's grand scheme for the great dome of St. Peter was only partially completed. The hemispherical interior of the dome follows his design, but the exterior of the structure, whose lengthened and impressive form still rules the Roman skyline, was — the drawings imply — designed by other architects following his death.

The Millon-Smyth catalogue is an admirable compendium of scholarly research. The drawings catalog, by Michael Hirst, is, despite the beauty of its colored reproductions, far less successful. Hirst's prose is dry as dust. (Since 1976, Hirst has been advancing arguments for accepting a "Study for a Wall Tomb" in the Metropolitan Museum as a sheet by Michelangelo. He has put it in the show where, surrounded by securely attributed sheets, it is certain to raise doubts.)

"Michelangelo: Draftsman/Architect" will remain on view here through Dec. 11. An enlarged version of the "Draftsman" section will travel to the Louvre in Paris. © 1988 The Washington Post

Paris Theaters Start Season With a Rush

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — A frantic rush has seized the Paris theaters, which seem to be reopening simultaneously with premiere jostling premiere.

"An Absence" by Loleh Bellon (at the Bouffes Parisiens) tops the list of new native offerings. Bellon, a former actress, began her career as a dramatist a few years ago with "Thursday Ladies," an observant account of a group of elderly women who meet weekly at tea to talk over their lots. This initial try at playwriting found favorable response from audiences here and abroad.

Her latest work, though she has not repeated herself word for word, is another sympathetic study of feminine resilience, telling of a lonely widow who, lost in her memories of a happier past, retires from the fruitless present and blots out the world around her to such a degree that she lands in a rehabilitation ward. There a jolly attendant nurses her back to face reality.

Suzanne Flon, an actress of skill, plays the victim of delusions beautifully, somewhat in the manner of Madeleine Renaud. Etienne Chicot as the healing guardian, Veronique Silver as a grasping relative and Catherine Rouvel as a nosy concierge lend strong support, while Maurice Benichou's direction conveys the beauty of the clinic ingeniously by a constant shifting of scenery, employing a small cast to maximum effect.

David Mamet's tough exposé of Chicago real-estate sharks' activities, "Glengarry Glen Ross" (at the Edouard VII) has been accurately translated into French, but much of it is likely to remain incomprehensible. It is not that there are no crooks in France, but rather that when they are portrayed on the stage their misdoings are disclosed more subtly, as, say, the rogue's progress in Marcel Pagnol's "Topaze." Here they are shown, not contemptuously from outside, but from inside as they blatantly conduct their shameless practices. The whole lot are born swindlers who double-cross and triple-cross each other. There is a moral to this thrives comedy, for at the finish the underlings of the firm are being arrested for larceny while their masters are up for investigation.

Marcel Maréchal's mise-en-scène peters pace as the excitement rises after a slow start. An all-male company (always something of a handicap in France) has been exactly selected. There is the inventive comedian Francis Perrin as the fast-talking go-getter, François Siener as the sinister smoothie of few words and many secrets, Pierre Mondy as an agent desperate at the decline of his clientele, Michel Robin as a sly old scoundrel and Michel Outinet as an endangered sucker are the right actors in the right roles.

Pierre Barillet and Jean-Pierre Grédy specialize in concocting high-grade comedies, several of which have toured the globe and have been converted into Hollywood movies. There is creamy smoothness and elegance to their technique, but it is absent from their French translation of Ken Lud-

wig's "Tenor," a knockabout London farce that is so popular in that town — and now here — that it is to be reproduced by Jerry Zaks on Broadway next January.

To take a robustious piece of slapstick like this and inculcate it with drawing-room manners would be fatal, so they have left it as it is. There is a theater rule: Never alter a hit for there is a strange mystery to any success. To seek to lift it into sophistication would be akin to pouring vintage champagne into a mug of beer. It was designed as a loud laugh show and it succeeds in its mission.

In Mamet's 'Glengarry Glen Ross,' the right actors in the right roles.

A celebrated Italian tenor loses his voice on the night he is to sing "Otello" in an American city. An impresario's secretary, who has been secretly training for an operatic career, goes on in the star's stead and so disguised enjoys a triumph. The Italian, who has been doped, revives and dons the motley.

Thus, the two tenors, both in regal Venetian costume and with faces blackened, are pursued by a heavy of feminine fans. The sight shakes the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin with raucous mirth. Michel Lech, a clever comic and TV favorite, as the resourceful usurper is an agile clown.

Jean Anouilh's "La Foire d'Empoigne" (Catch as Catch Can) is receiving an admirable revival at the Théâtre de la Madeleine with Jean Desailly displaying his versatility by impersonating both the farcical Napoleon of Anouilh's fancy and Louis XVIII, who is obliged to hop off his throne when the emperor returns for his Hundred Days. This witty travesty of history is an entertaining cartoon, picturing the Man of Destiny as a vain poseur and the king as a dealer in realistic compromises. Jacques François as the treacherous Fouquet and Jean Parès as an old aristocrat who wants his pre-revolutionary status to be restored add to the evening's pleasure in this attractive production.

The Odéon's attempt to transform James Joyce's only play, "Exiles," into an actable vehicle fails, as have previous first-aid efforts, including two earlier French adaptations. A psychological drama of wedlock and emotional isolation, it reads interestingly, but its dialogic and its awkward manipulations of situations burden it on stage. The result is monotonous.

Jean-Pierre Marielle is an engaging actor and Ludmila Mikael, late of the Comédie Française, is a distinguished classical actress, but both of them are wasting their time in a feeble, pointless rehash of the husband-wife-lover triangle puzzle in "La Femme à Cootre-Jour" (The Woman in Silhouette) at the Théâtre des Mathurins. There are far better plays than this for their proven talents.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Könstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To Nov. 27: A loan exhibition from Dresden of 120 examples of religious art — sculpture, porcelain, paintings — from the court of the 18th century electors of Saxony.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 230.12.25). To Jan. 16: China, 5000 Years of Invention and Discovery. Over 300 objects from Chinese and Western museums illustrate Chinese scientific and technical traditions.

DENMARK

Humblebaek
Louisiana Museum (tel: 02.19.07.19). To Jan. 15: Some of Picasso's last works, from the years 1960 to 1973. 55 oils, 22 drawings and 4 sculptures.

ENGLAND

London
Annelly Juda Gallery (tel: 637.55.17). To Oct. 15: The Non-Objective World Revisited: Examples of early European abstract art alongside recent works by British and American artists.

Dulwich Picture Gallery (tel: 693.80.00). To Dec. 30: Portraits of the Linley family by Thomas Gainsborough, and paintings and memorabilia on loan, illustrate the musical and artistic worlds of 18th century England. The show honors the bicentenary of Gainsborough's death.

National Portrait Gallery (tel: 533.99.21). To Oct. 16: Shadowing: A retrospective of Gordon Anthony's photographs provides a look at the worlds of British theater, movies, and ballet from 1928 to 1952.

National Theatre (tel: 926.2033). To Nov. 19: Out of the Doll's House. Photographs and memorabilia illustrating the changing social and professional roles of women this century.

Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace (tel: 930.48.32). To Nov. 1: Treasures from the Royal Collection: 131 paintings and decorative arts, including works by Raphael, Vermeer, Brueghel, Rembrandt and Rubens.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Dec. 11: A retrospective of the work of British sculptor Henry Moore, who died in 1986, includes 120 sculptures, both monumental and



An exhibition at the Chapelle du Château, Saint-Gemain-en-Laye, honors the birth of Louis XIV (above, age 10) in 1638. (Until Nov. 27).

small-scale, and as many drawings. To Jan. 14: Toulouse-Lautrec's Graphic Works, 240 prints and posters selected from 1891 to the artist's death in 1901.

FRANCE

Nîmes
Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 66.78.70.76). To Nov. 1: A loan exhibition from the Van Abbe Museum in Eindhoven (Netherlands) displays over 100 works from 1960 to the present.

Paris
Centra Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Oct. 17: "Les Années 50," a comprehensive survey of the 1950s. Exhibitions deal with the decade's dominant artistic styles, architecture and design, radio, film, literature and music.

Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.48.48.14). To Jan. 1: The second stop after London for the exhibition of Paul Cézanne's early art work, 1859 to 1872. On view are 60 paintings and 20 drawings and watercolors.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin
Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Jan. 8: Stages of Modern Art: a retrospective of German avant garde art, 1910-1969. On view are catalogues, photographs and art works from 20 influential exhibitions, the 1910 Brücke exhibition in Dresden, the Dada show in Berlin, 1920, and shows in Munich of both "degenerate" and "official" art held in 1937.

Neues Kunstquartier (tel: 254.89.270). To Nov. 20: A Timely Comparison '88, the work of 13 contemporary East German painters.

Dusseldorf

Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-westfalen (tel: 13.39.61). To Nov. 27: German Art of the Late 1980s: part of a German-American art exchange, the companion to which is at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. On view is the work of 27 contemporary German artists. (Held also at the Kunstverein and Städtische Kunsthalle).

Essen

Villa Hügel (tel: 422.559.188). To Oct. 30: 18th century Prague and the court of Rudolf II are the subject of this show of over 400 works of art — painting, sculpture, decorative arts — and scientific instruments.

Frankfurt

Kunsthalle Schirn (tel: 212.46.40). To Nov. 6: A loan exhibition from the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C., of 85 paintings by 60 Impressionist and Post-Impressionist artists.

Nuremberg

Nationalmuseum (tel: 13.31.0). To March 28: "Deutsche Goldschmiedekunst": the goldsmith's art in Germany from the Renaissance to the Bauhaus era displayed in over 400 objects.

IRELAND

Dublin
National Library (tel: 76.55.21). To Oct. 31: Dublin Pelincaat, 1689-1988: 300 years of the city's history illustrated by drawings, engravings, maps and photographs from the Library's collection.

ITALY

Bologna
Pinacoteca Nazionale (tel: 23.38.49). To Nov. 10: Guido Reni: Eighty works by the Bolognese artist, including international loans, are on view at the Pinacoteca, the Archaeological Museum and the Accademia di Belle Arti.

Florence
Forté Belvedere (tel: 21.29.31). To Oct. 30: The Nasher Collection, a century of sculpture from Rodin to Calder. Includes works by Mallot, Brancusi, Giacometti, Moore, Picasso, Arp.

Venice

Museo Correr (tel: 25.625). Oct. 1 to Jan. 15: Giorgio de Chirico: A 150-painting retrospective marks the 100th anniversary of the painter's birth.

Palazzo Grassi

(tel: 523.16.80). To Nov. 6: Exhibition devoted to the Phoenician civilization. Over 1200 exhibits — glass, ivory, gold and silver objects, sarcophagi and funerary masks.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81). To Dec. 4: French Master Paintings from the Rijksmuseum's Digest Collection. Floral motifs predominate in 30 works by French Impressionist and Post-Impressionist artists including Braque, Manet, Renoir, Cézanne, Pissarro.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Museo Picasso (tel: 319.63.10). To Dec. 11: 25 oils and 14 drawings by Henri Matisse on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.

Madrid

Palacio de Villahermosa, Museo del Prado (tel: 489.09.50). To Dec. 16: Goya and the Spirit of the Enlightenment: Paintings, sketches and portraits examine the artist's work in relation to political and social development in Spain.

SWITZERLAND

Basel

Historisches Museum (tel: 22.05.05). To Nov. 28: Phoenix Rising From the Ashes: medieval glass dating from between 800 and 1520. Approximately 600 objects are on view.

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28). To Nov. 20: The centenary of the birth of Oskar Schlemmer is honored with a show of landscapes and "windowpictures," among the artist's last works, from the period 1931-42.

UNITED STATES

Boston

Museum of Fine Arts. To Nov. 27: American Art of the Late 1980s, part of a "Binational" German-American exchange exhibition, shows the work of 28 artists.

Fort Worth

Kimbell Museum (332.8451). To Nov. 27: Nicolas Poussin: The Origins of French Classicism, draws on collections worldwide and presents nearly a hundred early paintings and drawings by Poussin.

New York

International Center of Photography (tel: 860.17.83). To Oct. 30: Odyssey: The Art of Photography at National Geographic: some 200 images by over 150 photographers, a celebration of the Society's 100th anniversary.



20-25 February 1989

"Moving into the Information Age"

International Telecommunication Exhibition and World Telecommunication Forum

Jointly organized by International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Telecommunication Authority of Singapore at the Westin Stamford and Westin Plaza, Raffles City, Singapore

Mail to: International Telecommunication Union - ITU - ASIA TELECOM '88 Secretariat, P.O. Box 1211 GENEVA 20 Switzerland

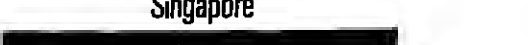
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Date: _____ Signature: _____



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SAMSUNG Electronics logo and tagline: "look no further than Samsung"

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1988

Page 11

WALL STREET WATCH

Slow But Sure Delta Style Finds Favor With Analysts

By AGIS SALPUKAS
NEW YORK — Many companies contend that they must continually report strong quarterly and annual earnings to please investors and analysts, but Wall Street has been willing to tolerate exceptions...

U.S. Bank Sale Move Heralded

Continental Splits Its Stock 1-for-4

CHICAGO — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is likely to put up for public sale its 68 percent stake in Continental Illinois Corp. the chairman of the bank, Thomas Theobald, said Thursday...



Donald Trump, right, spoke with Frank Lorenzo, the chairman of Texas Air Corp., at a press conference announcing Trump's purchase of the Eastern shuttle from Texas Air for \$365 million.

OPEC Must Set A Firm Ceiling, Subroto Says

By Warren Getler
LONDON — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries must agree to a firm production ceiling and non-OPEC producers must enforce output restraint if the price of crude is to recover from its current two-year lows...

Fly Trump to Trump From Trump Shuttle Could Link Investor's Casinos to East Coast Cities

NEW YORK — In the 1990s of Donald J. Trump's dreams, a gambler will fly to Atlantic City on a Trump plane, place his wagers at a Trump casino, and then move on to New York, also on a Trump aircraft...

Extending His Reach

Donald Trump's major holdings: Grand Hyatt Hotel: a 1,400-room, 34-story hotel with penthouse in New York City; shares equal ownership with Hyatt Corp.

Analysts say respect for tradition is the bedrock of Delta's management philosophy. Analysts who follow Delta consider respect for tradition the bedrock of its management philosophy.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various exchange rates for major currencies like the British Pound, Japanese Yen, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and various interest rates for different maturities and currencies.

U.S. Investigators Say BCCI Walked Into Trap

Bank Links With Noriega Disclosed

MIAMI — U.S. officials, elaborating on the indictment of the Luxembourg-based international banking group, BCCI Holdings, on charges of laundering drug money, said the bank walked into a laming trap without even being invited.

Debt-Laden Tokyo Firm Files for Bankruptcy

TOKYO — A real estate company noted for massive stock speculation filed for bankruptcy Thursday, citing debts of 156 billion yen (\$1.19 billion), a court official said.

TWO STRENGTHS, LINKED. Advertisement for TDB American Express Bank.

TDB AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK advertisement with logo and contact information.

Vertical advertisement for Philips monitors and other electronics.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and Close.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and Close.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press Oct. 13

Grains

Table of grain futures prices including Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Food

Table of food futures prices including Coffee and Sugar.

Metals

Table of metal futures prices including Copper and Aluminum.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices including Cattle and Hogs.

Currency Options

Table of currency option prices for various currencies.

Stock Indexes

Table of stock index values including S&P 500 and NYSE.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index values for various goods.

Financial

Table of financial market data including Treasury bonds.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices for various metals.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for various goods.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index option prices.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures option prices.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury bond yields.

Table of Eurodollar rates for various maturities.

Table of British Pound rates.

Table of Canadian Dollar rates.

Table of French Franc rates.

Table of Japanese Yen rates.

Table of Swiss Franc rates.

Table of other international rates.

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NYSE High-Lows

Table of NYSE high and low prices for various stocks.

AMEX High-Lows

Table of AMEX high and low prices for various stocks.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of company financial results including revenue, profit, and share price for various firms.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index option prices.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures option prices.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury bond yields.

Zenith Seeks Alliances

To Deter Investor Unit

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Zenith Electronics Corp. management said Thursday it is seeking alliances with other companies to reverse losses in consumer electronics.

Chairman R.K. Pearman urged shareholders in a letter to support a drive by Brookhurst Partners, an investor group that wants to take over board seats and sell Zenith.

Zenith, the only U.S. company that makes televisions, said it has contacted other consumer electronics makers and is considering joint ventures, sharing designs, licensing technology and other measures.

PARIS — Bouygues S.A., the French construction and television company, said its first-half profit fell 19 percent from the level last year, to 64 million francs (\$10.2 million).

Bouygues said "the financial results are not significant and do not prejudice the results for the whole of 1992, when European Community internal trade barriers are to be dismantled."

NEW YORK — Kidder, Peabody Group Inc. and Societa Participazioni Finanziarie Spa said they plan to form an alliance in which Kidder would buy a 5 percent equity stake in Sopaf and a 25 percent stake in Pasfin, a 90 percent-owned investment banking subsidiary of Sopaf, by July 1.

Kidder, an 80 percent-controlled subsidiary of General Electric Co., will invest its stake in Sopaf from an investment account controlled by the Vender family. It will have an option to boost its stake to 10 percent. Kidder will also have an option to raise its stake in Pasfin to 50 percent subject to Sopaf approval.

The president of Kidder, Max C. Chapman Jr., said, "This alliance will enable us to expand our already existing business in Italy and is the first step in our plan to position our firm strategically in a number of key locations throughout Europe."

He said the company was interested in a pan-European presence ahead of 1992, when European Community internal trade barriers are to be dismantled.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bayer Buys U.S. Unit of Cooper Cos.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PALO ALTO, California — Cooper Cos. has agreed to sell its Cooper Technicon Inc. unit to a subsidiary of Bayer USA Inc., part of Bayer AG, the West German pharmaceuticals combine, in a deal valued at \$500 million, the companies announced Thursday.

Queens Moat Buying 7 More German Hotels

LONDON — Queens Moat Houses PLC said it agreed to buy seven West German hotels from Bass PLC for £96 million (\$166 million) and would offer £57.5 million of stock to existing shareholders to help pay for the purchase.

EC Cites Coke Distributor For Rebate Program in Italy

BRUSSELS — The European Community, acting on a complaint by an Italian beverage company, found Thursday that some distributors offered by Coca-Cola Co. a rebate program violated trading rules by discouraging competition.

Merrill Lynch's Profit Drops

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. said Thursday that its third-quarter net income had fallen 66.4 percent from the year-earlier period, when earnings were inflated by a one-time gain.

BCCI: Bank Walked Into a Trap, U.S. Officials Say

(Continued from first finance page)
The cash and deposit in a local bank, not a BCCI bank in one of the cities, Federal law requires that cash deposits of \$10,000 or more be reported to the government.

Cap Gemini Profit Gains

PARIS — Cap Gemini Societe, a French computer services company, said Thursday its pretax operating profit more than doubled in the first half of the year, largely because of acquisitions.

TRUMP: His Shuttle Service May Fly to Atlantic City

(Continued from first finance page)
States," Mr. Pettes said. "When the fares were at \$69, the shuttle has operating margins of 20 percent."



The interior of Trump Tower, a 68-story retail and commercial building in New York City that is owned by Donald Trump.

Mr. Trump said that, after facilities are improved next year at the Atlantic City International Airport, which is about 12 miles (19 kilometers) from Atlantic City, he might divert some of the shuttle's 17 planes to Atlantic City on weekends, when the demand for flights to the three current cities is reduced.

business. I don't want to own an airline."
Only a handful of scheduled flights now serve Atlantic City, and the current project to expand airport waiting rooms and improve baggage handling does not include much capacity expansion.

Questions about the transaction between Mr. Trump and Mr. Griffin were raised Monday when Mr. Griffin said he had the right to back out of the deal, although he said he still expected to complete it.

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The Inflight Newspaper is available on Lufthansa flights.
As part of its inflight service, Lufthansa distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on most flights.

Lufthansa logo and text: Bringing the world's most important news to the world's most important audience.

INTERIM REPORT 1/1 - 31/8 1988

ORDERS RECEIVED AND INVOICING

Group orders received during the first eight months of 1988 amounted to MSEK 9,291, an increase of 21 percent compared with the preceding year.

OPERATING INCOME

Group income after financial income and expenses totaled MSEK 525, up 27 percent from last year. Operating income after depreciation amounted to MSEK 505, a 44-percent improvement compared with the same period in the preceding year.

CHANGES IN GROUP STRUCTURE

Separation and Marine & Power have been merged into one business area and renamed Separation. The motive behind this change is the active and growing synergy between the two business areas, primarily with regard to product development and production.

OPERATING AREA TRENDS

All business areas, apart from Biotechnology, had a high volume of order bookings during the first eight months of this year.
The general business climate in markets of importance to the Group was favorable.

Table with 4 columns: Consolidated Income Statement, Operating Area Trends, Return on Financial Assets, and Group Total. Rows include various financial metrics and business areas.

and rationalization programs. The Separation, Thermal, and Dosing & Analyzing Technology Business Areas reported the most positive sales growth. Capacity utilization in the plants of these business areas has improved and is now high.

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ALFA-LAVAL logo and text: Alfa-Laval logo.

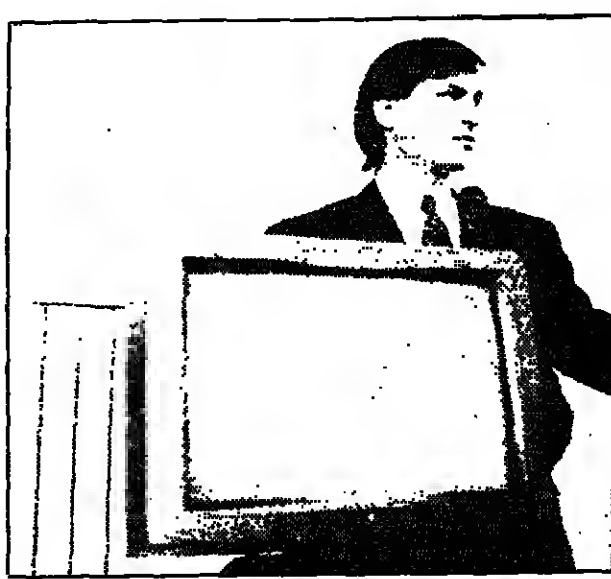
BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Official Inquiry Opens on Klöckner

Trading Losses Likely to Raise Calls for Tighter Regulation
By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — West German authorities said Thursday they were opening an official investigation into the big oil trading losses revealed by Klöckner & Co. on Wednesday.

Industry Asks What Is Next Computer Gets Mixed Reviews

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — Steven P. Jobs drew a standing ovation for the dramatic unveiling of his new computer this week, but industry experts expressed mixed views about the machine.



Those who have been waiting for the introduction of the machine since Steven P. Jobs began the project in 1985 expressed some disappointment with the result.

Those who have been waiting since Mr. Jobs began the project in 1985 expressed some disappointment with the result. The machine, which already has taken a year longer to bring to market than expected, is not ready for final production.

November to universities and software developers, widespread shipments will not begin until the second quarter of 1989.
William H. Gates, chairman of the Microsoft Corp., a major supplier of software, decided the machine, saying it had nothing innovative and was just "another microprocessor in a box."

Packaging Helped Tenneco Wrap Up Successful Auction

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service
DALLAS — A throng of eager, well-heeled bidders can make an auction sizzle in the oil patch as well as a fancy art gallery, as Tenneco Inc. illustrated this week in collecting winning bids worth \$7.3 billion for its oil and gas properties.

were about \$13 on Sept. 30, when bids were due. More broadly, U.S. oil reserves are in a general decline, and natural gas uses are expected to be more pervasive in the coming decade.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND
The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week Monday-Saturday.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Oct 13, 1988

A large table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, asset values, and performance metrics. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'ESCAPES & GUIDES'.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

A table listing real estate opportunities in various international locations such as Paris, Switzerland, and the USA, including details on properties and contact information.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued from Back Page)
Includes sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, MAYFAIR CLUB, CAPRICE-NYC, and REGENCY U.K. with contact details for various services.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

TRADE: U.S. Imbalance Widens on Import Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

Texas, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, said the steep rise in the August deficit was another example of failed Republican economic policies. "While imports flood America," he said, "George Bush and Dan Quayle sit back and let the damage accumulate, telling Americans, 'Don't worry. Be happy.'"

Many saw the wider deficit in August as an eerie reminder of what occurred one year ago, when the release of a worse-than-expected August trade deficit helped send global stock markets into a tailspin. Analysts have said that the country has gotten about as much benefit as can be expected from higher exports, and a further narrowing in the overall deficit will not occur until imports begin to fall.

"If improvement in the trade deficit is stalling out it suggests the dollar must come down," said Jason Benderley, chief economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co. Jay Goldinger, chief economist for Capital Invest, an investment firm in Beverly Hills, California, said the widening of the August deficit was a slight detour in an overall trend of improvement, but

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Country, 1983, 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979. Rows include Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, British pound, Spanish peseta.

The higher export sales reflected an increase of \$800 million in sales of American autos and a smaller rise of \$200 million in the category that includes farm products.

The trade figures were adjusted for seasonal variations and imports included the costs of insurance and freight. When the costs of insurance and freight were taken out, the trade gap widened to \$10.6 billion from \$8 billion in July, the Commerce Department said.

Mr. Benderley said U.S. import prices have not yet risen enough to reduce imported goods' market share in the United States and U.S. exporters have lost the competitive advantage of a weaker dollar — which makes their goods cheaper in foreign currencies — since the dollar stopped declining.

In London trading earlier Thursday, the dollar finished at 128.95 yen, after closing at 128.95 Wednesday, and at 1,817.5 DM, down from 1,834.5 DM. It also ended at 1,539.5 Swiss francs, compared with 1,549.0, and at 6,205.0 French francs, down from 6,250.0 francs. The pound ended at \$1.7455, compared with \$1.7325 on Wednesday. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

Lawson Says Interest Rates Will Remain High in U.K.

BRIGHTON, England — Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, said Thursday that British interest rates would stay high as long as needed to cool the overheating economy, but he forecast a drop in the inflation rate next year.

"The battle against inflation is paramount, and this government will always take whatever action is necessary to beat inflation," Mr. Lawson told the annual conference of the ruling Conservative Party. "Let there be no doubt about that whatever."

"This means that interest rates will have to stay high for quite a while," he added. "But have their effect they will, and during the course of next year, we shall see inflation turn down again."

He was speaking a day before the release of figures expected to show that British inflation has reached an annual rate of about 6 percent. The inflation rate has almost doubled in the six months since Mr. Lawson slashed income taxes in his annual budget, matched by a series of jumps in interest rates to around 13 percent as he acted in slow a credit-fueled economic boom.

Mr. Lawson urged people to show responsibility by borrowing and spending less and saving more. He said the British government would launch a new bond next year to promote saving.

His speech was punctuated by applause several times, notably when he vowed that the tax cuts made in March would not be reversed and the government would stick to its aim of reducing basic income tax from its present level of 25 percent to 20 percent.

Shortly before he spoke, figures were released showing unemployment in Britain rose by 20,000 in September, a figure the government said was distorted by disruption of data because of a postal strike.

OPEC: Subroto Calls for Firm Oil Production Ceiling

(Continued from first finance page)

consensus that the price will continue to fall." One industry observer rejected Mr. Subroto's attribution so much weight to the non-OPEC producers' output. "It's ironic. Now that OPEC has dug itself into a hole, it wants everybody else to bail them out," this analyst said, asking not to be named.

But Philip Verleger, a visiting fellow at the Washington-based Institute for International Economics, agreed with Mr. Subroto's emphasis on the non-OPEC responsibility for the current glut. "OPEC has to cram production quotas down the throats of the non-OPEC producers," he said. "And

they can do that by taking the price of crude down to \$5 a barrel to elicit such cooperation."

Earlier this month, Mr. Subroto gave a clear warning to Saudi Arabia that if it were to continue pumping oil well above quota and were to move toward full capacity, prices could plunge to \$5 a barrel. Mr. Subroto's warning elicited an angry, private response from the Saudis, industry sources said. Significantly, Mr. Subroto avoided naming individual violators of the OPEC quotas in his remarks to the conference.

The benchmark Middle Eastern crude grade, Dubai, recovered slightly Thursday in late trading to \$10.30 a barrel on the London mar-

ket, up from \$10.10 on Wednesday. The OPEC reference price for Dubai is \$17.42.

North Sea Brent Blend, the most widely traded grade, rose to \$12.60 a barrel on \$12.35. However, a business was subdued ahead of the meeting in Madrid, oil traders said. The key U.S. grade, West Texas Intermediate, rose 30 cents to \$14.00 a barrel.

Crude prices had firmed late on Wednesday after market rumors that the U.S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia had been attacked. This was later denied.

On Thursday, prices edged back as U.S. traders took profits.

Japan's Trade Surplus Grew in September, Reversing Trend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus bulged in September to \$7.74 billion, the government said Thursday. It called the increase an aberration, but some private economists laid the growth to a fundamental stalling of Japan's drive to redress trade imbalances.

The Finance Ministry said the September surplus, on a customs-cleared basis and not adjusted for seasonal variations, had widened 4.3 percent from \$7.42 billion a year earlier.

That was sharply above economists' forecasts of around \$6.2 billion, and was largely due to a slowdown in imports.

It was just the second time in 15 months that the surplus had widened year-on-year. In August the

surplus shrank about 4 percent to \$4.95 billion.

Imports on a cost, insurance, freight basis grew by 18.9 percent in September to \$15.38 billion against a brisk rise of between 20 and 20 percent during the first half of this year. Exports, from oil boards, gained 13.6 percent to \$23.12 billion, maintaining their strength of recent months.

A government official said slower import activity came in reaction to heavy buying of crude oil prior to August, when a higher oil import tax went into effect, and from falling oil prices.

But a number of economists disagreed. "We think the adjustment process may have stalled," said Kenneth Couris, senior economist at

of DB Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd.

Mr. Couris noted that this year's decline in the value of the yen relative to the dollar was impeding further reduction in Japan's surplus. "Bringing up the dollar was playing with fire, and we are seeing results of that," he said.

Japan has been trying, largely by encouraging domestic economic growth, to reduce the surpluses that have angered its trading partners, notably the United States.

Soichiro Enkyo, economist at Tokyo Bank Ltd., said the sluggish import growth in September was not so much from declines in oil buying and prices but from slower imports of other goods.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the trade surplus grew to \$6.08 bil-

lion in September from \$5.52 billion in August.

Despite the widening in the overall surplus, Japan's unadjusted trade surplus with the United States narrowed to \$4.65 billion, the ninth month of shrinkage. The figure was down more than 4 percent from a year earlier as exports grew 6.7 percent in \$8.10 billion, and imports surged 26.3 percent to \$3.45 billion.

Japan's trade surplus with the European Community in September grew 6.3 percent from a year earlier to \$2.01 billion.

With Southeast Asia, Japan's trade surplus surged 66 percent to \$1.83 billion.

Over the first six months of this fiscal year, April to September, Japan's overall trade surplus was

\$37.68 billion, down from \$40.06 billion during the year-earlier period, the Finance Ministry said.

A Finance Ministry official, commenting on the Thursday figures, asserted that Japan's trade surplus will remain on a downward trend.

But David Pike, economist for UBS Phillips & Drew International Ltd., said the trend of shrinking surpluses seems to be starting to reverse.

He noted that after sharp drops in the surplus in the first two quarters of this year, the third quarter surplus grew.

"We've now got a clear indication that trade adjustment has stalled," he said. (Reuters, AFP, IHT)

BANK: Continental Sale Heralded

(Continued from first finance page)

Continental's new 5 cents per share quarterly dividend rate would convert to 20 cents a quarter. A quarterly dividend increase to 5 cents from 2 cents a share is part of a five-part program announced by Continental, which also includes formation of an employee stock-ownership plan, an expanded stock option plan and a name simplification, Continental said.

It plans to change the holding company's name to Continental Bank Corp. and the bank's name to Continental Bank, from Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

Mr. Theobald said that the banking company would like to buy some of the shares held by the federal insurance corporation for its employee stock-ownership plan, also announced Thursday. The plan calls for a \$27.2 million initial investment, which at current prices would buy about 5 million shares of Continental.

Asked whether the federal agency is ready to sell its shares to the plan, Mr. Theobald said, "They are very favorably inclined toward it."

Also on Thursday, Continental said it earned \$73.6 million, or 30 cents a share, in the third quarter, up from \$60.1 million, or 24 cents, in the 1987 period.

Mr. Theobald declined to say

whether Continental's First Options of Chicago Inc. subsidiary had made or lost money in the third quarter. The company does not break out its earnings.

Bank Profits Increase Chemical Banking Corp., Security Pacific Corp. and Bank of New York Co. on Thursday reported solid gains in third-quarter earnings, compared with the same period last year, United Press International reported.

Chemical, among the largest banking companies in the United States, had net income of \$211.9 million, or \$3.43 per share, in the third quarter, compared with a loss of \$66.4 million in the year-ago quarter.

In Los Angeles, Security Pacific announced record earnings of \$167.9 million for the third quarter, a 30 percent increase over the \$128.8 million earned in the same period last year. Earnings per share were \$1.47, up from \$1.16 in the third quarter of 1987.

Bank of New York also reported record third-quarter earnings, of \$54.2 million, or \$1.51 a share, up 20 percent from \$45.2 million, or \$1.32, in the same 1987 period.

The bank last week completed its year-long effort to acquire Irving Bank Corp.

U.S. Car Sales Surge Strongly On Incentives

United Press International

DETROIT — U.S. car and truck sales surged 31.5 percent in early October from extremely slow levels a year ago, bolstered by a smattering of in-year-incentive programs, automakers said Thursday.

Domestic sales of U.S.-built cars during Oct. 1 and Oct. 10 were up 36.8 percent when measured by sales per day. Sales of domestic light-duty trucks rose 22.3 percent from levels a year ago.

"Last year, the industry rode out the whole month of October with little or no incentives after the big 1.9 percent financing offers expired in September," said Michael Luckey, an analyst with the Luckey Consulting Group Inc. in Cresskill, New Jersey.

This year, automakers extended most buyer offers on their leftover 1988 models, which accounted for most new car sales, Mr. Luckey said.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 a.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including A&W, ADC, ADI, AET, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including A&W, ADC, ADI, AET, etc.

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BOOKS

HALF OF MAN IS WOMAN

By Zhang Xiangjun. Translated from the Chinese by Marsha Avery. 285 pages. \$17.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110. Reviewed by Wendy Law-Yone

His beautifully autobiographical novel comes from the Chinese gulag, where Zhang Xiangjun served 20 years of imprisonment and hard labor as a "rightist" political prisoner from the late 1950s to the late '70s. Now rehabilitated and living in Ningxia, Zhang was a 21-year-old school teacher in this remote northwest province when he was first jailed in 1957, a casualty of Mao's Hundred Flowers campaign. This was the purge in which close to 300,000 intellectuals were killed, tortured, jailed, blacklisted or otherwise humiliated because of Mao's invitation, many of them had spoken out on the flaws of party policy, Zhang's crime, for which he spent the next two decades in prisons and labor camps, was that he wrote poetry.

When "Half of Man Is Woman" was first published in China in 1985, it reportedly caused something of a stir because of its "unconscionable frankness about sex." Even allowing for state prudery, this is not what you would call an explicit novel. Here, the author is more likely to be praised for the opposite: for his subtlety, his almost decorous omission of the more sensational aspects of imprisonment and forced labor. Maybe, then, what's disturbing to the Chinese about the sexuality in "Half of Man" is impotence as metaphor. Since the impotence described in this novel seems to be the direct result of oppression, it's understandable why the "sexual frankness" has touched a nerve.

The central character, also named Zhang, has done time for the same "offense," over the same period, as the writer Zhang, although the book's focus is on the second half of this period, from 1966 to 1976, when the Cultural Revolution is in full rampage. The story begins as Zhang, now a "free prisoner," is detailed to supervise hard labor in the rice fields of the Ningxia countryside. On his inspection rounds one day, he discovers among the reeds a woman bathing in the canal. They acknowledge each other through the exchange of not words but of looks. In captivity most of his adult life, Zhang has never known a woman. "Here was something magical, that escaped all that man abhorred. Here, almost, was a myth, an archetype that transcended the world itself. Because of her, the world now had color." Later, he recognizes her in a procession of women prisoners and learns her name: Huang Xiangjun.

Eight years pass before Zhang and Huang, still prisoners, meet again. By now, Zhang has been transferred from the rice fields to a state farm where he tends sheep and lives in "a village of outcasts dumped together in an uncaring landscape." Huang has been sent from another commune to help. "Climbing up the railings, she came on over into the pen. I put my hands on her waist to help her down. In the vast dryness of the place, the only spots of moisture were under her arms."

The story of the courtship, marriage and breakup of this "catastrophe couple" is a love story that embodies all the terror, deceit, humiliation, heartbreak and despair that become a way of life under a reign of repression. It is also a story of small delights and sudden reverses — so small and sudden as almost to be missed: a rubber band, dropped on the road, that excites the imagination because it has served as a bracelet for a female prisoner; a vase of plastic flowers that decorates the bare shed in the meagerly lived-in; a sprinkling of scallions sautéed in the wiley ration of oil that Huang has sacrificed for her husband; Zhang's pride upon hearing that his poems have been turned into wall posters, even though the intent of the posters was to hold his poems up for public criticism; and the transcendence of hard labor itself.

In his acceptance of reality's simple, tangible offerings, in his vision of both human possibility and futility, Zhang achieves the existential victory: a life of quiet desperation redeemed through the eloquence of hope.

As with much of the literature to emerge from countries where political theory is a matter of life and death, the characters in "Half of Man" have a knack for turning normal conversation into a sudden seminar on political and economic abstractions. But, thankfully, this is one novel in which narrative easily triumphs over theory — probably because Zhang is considerate enough to allow most of the specifying to occur only during his allegorical hallucinations. By opening himself to the noise of rhetoric only in dreams, Zhang manages to be alert to the speechless sounds of everyday existence: the whisper of poured water in a moment of erotic anticipation; the "metallic clang of conflict" when water strikes the same cup at another, unhappy moment; the sound of his wife's needle and thread dancing on the sole of a shoe.

"The least you must do is shout," says Zhang the protagonist; "never mind that it is a muffled shout from under a blanket of repression." This novel has that gagged sound that makes a shout from under a blanket so urgent and arresting.

Wendy Law-Yone is the author of a novel, "The Coffin Tree." She wrote this for The Washington Post.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 13

Table with columns for Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Helsinki, Hong Kong, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Moscow, Singapore, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Tokyo, Seoul, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Taipei, Manila, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Bangkok, Colombo, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Perth, Sydney, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Auckland, Wellington, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Christchurch, Dunedin, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Melbourne, Brisbane, and other markets, listing various stock indices and their values.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BOTH United States teams won their first and second round matches at the World Team Olympiad in Venice. In the second round the open team defeated Israel 2-1, and the women's team defeated the Philippines 2-1. The division of the open series into two groups has caused some discontent because the organizers have not achieved a desirable balance of power. The United States is in a group with seven other likely contenders: the Netherlands, Sweden, Poland, Australia, Norway, Taiwan and Austria. Group B has Italy, Britain, Denmark, Brazil and Canada, but has been weakened by the withdrawal of

Indonesia and the absence of the best French and Pakistani players.

The first board of the 10 days of qualifying play gave the Danes a good start against Italy. The Danish North-South used a hyper-modern system in which the original pass by South showed 8 to 12 points, including at least four spades. His partner's one heart "response" was artificial and strong, and the remaining bidding was natural.

South won the opening heart lead and led a trump to the queen in dummy. When this revealed the bad news, he was able to enter his hand with a diamond ruff to lead the club eight for a marked finesse against the ten. The slam then succeeded because the spades divided conveniently.

The slam was not bid by the Italian North-South, and the Danes gained 11 imps on the way to scoring maximum points in the match.

Bridge hand diagram showing a deal with North and South hands, a declarer's play, and a result. Includes a note: "South side was vulnerable."

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for 1-37. Clues include: 1 Cardinals or Orioles, 5 Warning signal, 9 A false god, 13 Summoned to court, 15 Play opener, 16 Jamaican citrus fruit, 17 Domicile, 18 Put to flight, 19 Corn, 20 Wild onion, 22 Scottish gobbet, 23 "Hazel" cartoonist, 24 Kind of club, 25 Baby's trailer, 27 Cannon, 28 Loewe's lyrical partner, 31 Waned, 34 Ancestor, 37 Monitor lizard, 38 Tosses, 39 Yen, 40 Ankle-high overshoe, 42 Up to now, 43 Sri Lanka, once, 44 Swearword, 45 Bro or sis, 47 Painter, 48 Set of songbook, 51 Cowida charger, 54 Honeysuckle's kin, 57 All right, 58 Glen Gray's — Lorna Dirchstra, 59 San Antonio memorial, 60 Ev-manager of the Phillies, 61 "Thanks —", 62 Weighed down, 63 Island of Alaska, 64 St. Symmachus for one, 65 N J hoopsters.

Weather forecast for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions.

Weather forecast for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions.

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Dennis the Menace comic strip. Dennis is reading a book and says, "I BETTER LEARN HOW TO READ SO I'LL KNOW HOW A LOT OF THESE STORIES END."

Jumble word game. Includes a cartoon of a man falling flat and a list of words to be unscrambled: OATAR, UBLIT, LAMDAY, TIFELL.

Down crossword puzzle clues: 1 Dense, 2 Bore, 3 Pewter or brass, 4 Garfield's cry, 5 Beer — Polka, 6 School in Savoie, 7 Small case, 8 Small ones have big ears, 9 Wild licorice, 10 Mogul Empire capital 1566, 11 Malt products, 12 Falsehoods, 14 Unrelenting, 21 C.S.A. state, 26 Scandinavian can, 27 European mini, 28 Tm off, 29 Weard, 30 Fad, 31 A cont., 32 Bro-c — Lorna Dirchstra, 33 French gull or berry, 34 Healthy, 35 Soak flax, 37 Writing-paper size, 38 Not of Cambodia, 41 Caen crop, 42 Kettle drum, 44 Unit of quinine, 45 Elec unit, 47 Fabulist, 48 Teacher's decision, 49 Crusader's helmet, 50 Chicago suburb, 51 — the mark (behaved), 52 Neighbor of Ark. and Tex., 53 Balustrade, 55 Aureole, 56 Verve.

Peanuts comic strip. Snoopy says, "ALL RIGHT, TROOPS. AS WE HEAD OFF INTO THE WILD, WHO CAN TELL ME WHAT WE SHOULD DO IF WE GET LOST?"

Blondie comic strip. Blondie says, "HERE'S RUBEN BUNSTEAD, THE FARMER. HE'S A MAN WHO WORKED LONG AND HARD, DAY AND NIGHT."

Wizard of Id comic strip. A man says, "I SEE A MAN FOLLOWING YOU WITH A CONCEALED WEAPON... HE WANTS TO DO YOU BOWDY HARA. WHO IS IT? I'LL BE DAMNED IF IT'S SCROLLING THROUGH THE LAST CENSUS."

Andy Capp comic strip. Andy says, "I HATE THE MOST WE'VE EVER HAD SINCE THE FIRST BECAME PARTNERS, EN ANDY?"

Garfield comic strip. Garfield says, "GO AWAY, DOG. YOU'RE WASHING THE WAX OFF MY SHOES."

Doonesbury comic strip. A man says, "I'M SORRY, GENERAL. I DON'T HAVE THE ANSWER TO THAT."

Doonesbury comic strip. A man says, "LET ME SPEAK TO YOUR CAPTAIN!"

Doonesbury comic strip. A man says, "WHO WANTS TO BE CAPTAIN TODAY?"

Doonesbury comic strip. A man says, "I'VE BEEN THINKING OF THIS FOR A WHILE."

Doonesbury comic strip. A man says, "BECAUSE WHEN A PERSON GETS INTO THAT MINDSET, THEY'LL SAY, 'THERE ARE THREE HEADS ON OUR TURTLE, AND YOU'VE BEEN TAKEN BY THE REAR!'"

Doonesbury comic strip. A man says, "COME ON, SUIT! ANSWER THAT QUESTION TO THE BEST!"

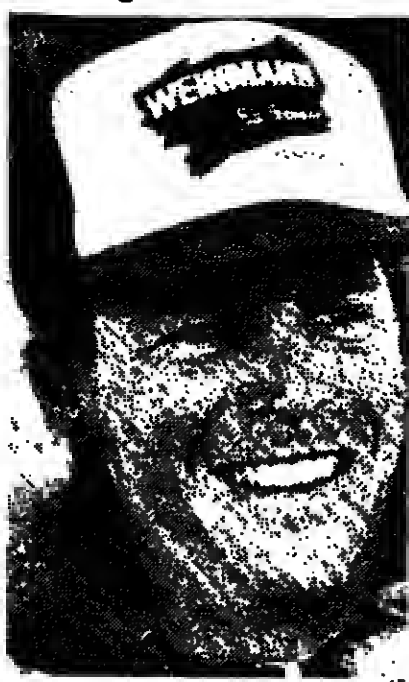
Canadian Waterway. Large advertisement for Canadian Waterway with a logo and text.

SPORTS

Canadian Cyclist: 'Accidents Happen'

Bauer Says He Didn't Cause Belgian Rider's Fall During World Title Race

By Samuel Abt
CHAVILLE, France — As politely as he could, Steve Bauer explained to the French journalist why he had been unable to visit Bauer at his home in Belgium.



Steve Bauer

At the world-championship professional road race in Belgium at the end of August, in full view of thousands massed in the town of Renaix and millions watching on international television, Bauer appeared to elbow Criqueuon and cause the Belgian to lose his balance and crash into crowd barriers during the final sprint for victory.

With 90 meters (98 yards) of the 274-kilometer (169-mile) road race to go, Bauer thought he would win. With 85 meters to go, Criqueuon thought he would win. With 80 meters to go, Maurizio Fondriest thought he was beaten. With 75 meters to go, Criqueuon was on the ground, Bauer was floundering and Fondriest, a 23-year-old Italian, was making up a two-length deficit and preparing to cross the finish line with his arms thrust high overhead in victory.

The officials' decision: "Rider No. 36, Bauer Steve, who finished second, is disqualified for actions deliberately unsportsmanlike and dangerous."
Sprinters do it all the time. Occasionally, if the interference is too blatant, a rider will be disqualified but usually elbowing is considered to be part of the sprinter's peril. Usually it occurs in a crowded field, not in a two-man duel in the open at the world championship.

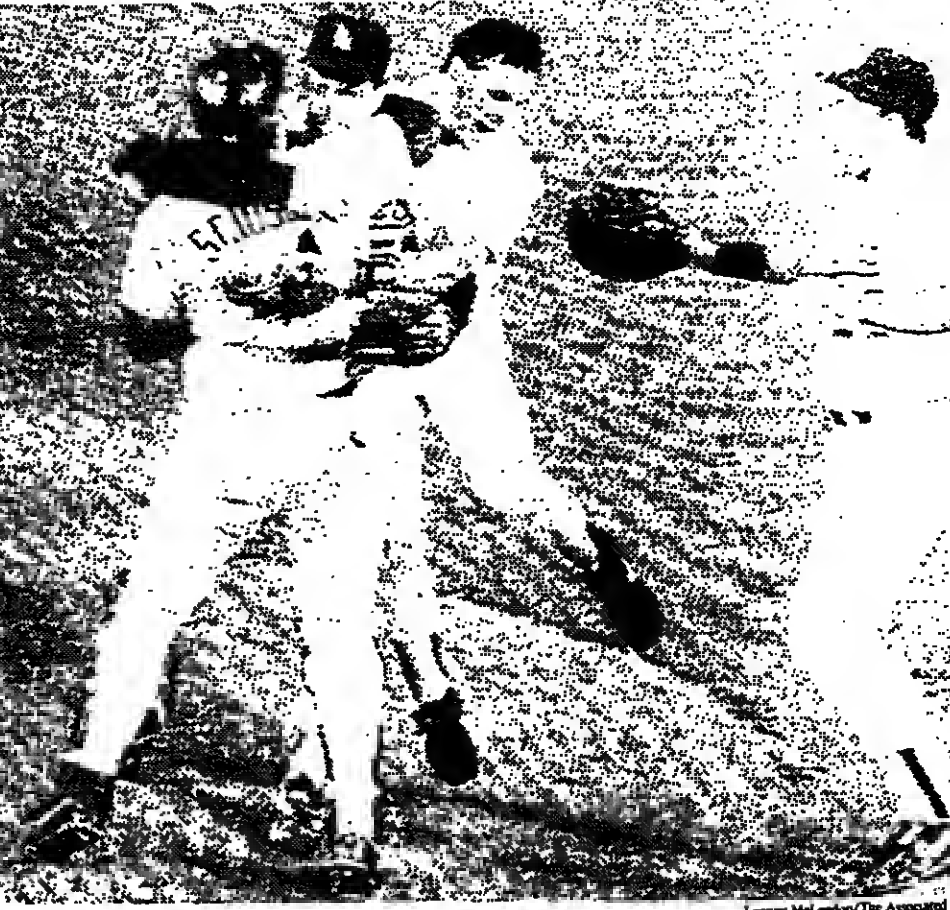
Dodgers Win Pennant in 7th Game

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — An emotional and stunning National League playoff series ended Wednesday night with the passing of the pennant to the Los Angeles Dodgers.

NL PLAYOFFS: GAME 7

Hershiser pitched a five-hitter to lead the Dodgers to a 6-0 victory over the New York Mets at Dodger Stadium. Hershiser helped steal a pennant from the heavily favored Mets, and when he was finished, he had pitched the Dodgers into a date with the Oakland Athletics on Saturday in Los Angeles for Game 1 of the World Series.



Orel Hershiser, the series MVP, getting congratulations from teammates after Wednesday's victory.

But there may be other bad memories for the Mets during a winter that could be cold and lonely. They will remember the routine grounder that Greg Jefferies, the rookie third baseman, bobbled. They will remember the double-play grounder that second baseman Wally Backman threw away.

Game 1 with eight scoreless innings before helping the Mets escape with a ninth-inning victory. He then started and got a no-decision in Game 3, pitched in relief in Game 4 and shut down the Mets in Game 7.

Despite 'Good Stuff,' Darling Watches Mets Meet Bad Ending

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The cruel truth that Ron Darling had to face Wednesday night went beyond the fact that he was the losing pitcher in the seventh game of the National League Championship Series.



Mets outfielder Darryl Strawberry had to wonder what had happened after his team stumbled to a season-ending loss in Game 7.

In a game that demands an acceptance of reality, good or bad, it would have been simpler for Darling to accept the New York Mets' 6-0 defeat if he thought he had no control of his pitches.

But as Darling looked toward first, he was shocked at what he saw. Hernandez was not charging. The ball was falling on the grass.

But as Darling looked toward first, he was shocked at what he saw. Hernandez was not charging. The ball was falling on the grass.

League Championship Series Results

Table with columns for Year, Division, and Game Results. Includes series results for 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900.

World Series Schedule

Table with columns for Date, Location, and Game Details. Includes dates from Oct 15 to Oct 24 and locations like Los Angeles, Oakland, and New York.

Expansion

Table with columns for League, Team, and Location. Lists expansion teams for American League and National League.

Hockey

Table with columns for Division, Team, and Standings. Includes W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA for various teams.

Cocaine Overdose Killed NFL Player

The Associated Press
SUNAWEE, Georgia — David Crowding, the Atlanta Falcons defensive back who died Monday, ingested a fatal amount of cocaine in one dose just hours before his death, according to a Georgia Crime Lab report.

OAU Urges Action On U.S. Athletes At S. Africa Meets

The Associated Press
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The Organization of African Unity, reacting to reports that American athletes will compete in track and field events in South Africa, on Thursday urged the United States to take "action to prevent the reputation of such events."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Composite Box: National League Playoffs. Includes batting and pitching statistics for Los Angeles and New York.

Game 7 Playoff Box

Game 7 Playoff Box. Includes batting and pitching statistics for Los Angeles and New York.

League Championship Series Results

League Championship Series Results. Includes series results for 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900.

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POSTCARD

A Sliver of England

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service
ROATAN, Honduras — It is often said that this forgotten sliver of Honduras is striving to be forever England.

industry. Honduras is installing the islands' first telephone and fresh water systems, expanding the electric grid and paving the dusty, red clay road that bisects Roatan, the 32-mile-long main island.

Comfort for the Simple Sorrows

By Elizabeth Kastor
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Howard Nemerov's voice is deep and oddly muffled, as if it has rolled around somewhere inside him — half silent speculation, half self-effacing laugh — before tumbling out into the world.



Harry Nohlschman/The Washington Post

Nature is the source 'from which, after all, we get all we know about our feelings, or what we flatter ourselves are our feelings. You can't explain these inchoate yearnings and fears inside you except with reference to the world outside. Those relationships must have been old and taken for granted when Homer was a kid.'

Howard Nemerov, U.S. poet laureate

Here is Joe Blow the poet sitting before the console of the giant instrument that mediates his spirit to the world by himself. Applying the immense leverage of art. He is about to stop this senseless war.

"On Being Asked for a Peace Poem"

Laureate he may be, but the role of politically impassioned, public poet is not one he admires. What balance, what wit and sensitivity, would there be in that sort of work?

While he has written angrily about war, he says, "It's such blessed relief to have some little formal problem to work out, so you don't have to think about the earthshaking importance of what you are going to say."

"I've never read a political poem that's accomplished anything. Poetry makes things happen, but rarely what the poet wants."

The words come out surprisingly harshly for a man so gentle in conversation, as if the heightened rhetoric, the bombast he has remembered were a desecration, just as the fashionable despair of descendants of the "modernist" poets often strikes him as cheap.

"If you're lucky growing up, you realize despair is not just a purple word, but has a terrible truth to it which you hope to shun or overcome."

forth — I said long ago, it's the way to waste the same time twice. If I want poets, I can read them. Another questioner falls questioning.

No tie decorates his pale blue shirt, which is decidedly paler than the blue eyes that gleam out of old photographs and now are circled with shadows. Short white hair stands at rakish attention. At the door of the simple office allotted to the poet laureate, Nemerov gestures toward a worn wooden doorstop and, alluding to the dread tape recorders bearing poets reading, announces that the wooden wedge is as technical as he, at 68, gets.

He writes most often, he says, about "bugs, birds, trees, running water, still, reflecting water — even people sometimes." After Air Force training during World War II near a salt marsh and years spent in the bucolic retreats of American academies, his landscape is not urban.

Nemerov and his wife live in St. Louis, where he has taught at Washington University for 12 years. For much longer he was at Bennington College in Vermont, far from the Manhattan where he grew up, the child of a rich busi-

PEOPLE

Ex-Jet Pilot Is Arrested For Flying Over Paris

Albert Maltre, 52, a former fighter pilot, was arrested on Thursday shortly after he illegally flew his one-engine aircraft over the Champs Elysees in Paris.

An auction of neckties and other neckwear featuring contributions from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan raised \$39,048 (about \$67,000) for a charity for cancer victims in London.

The Irish playwright Samuel Beckett has won a battle against the French director Gilles Bouvard who wanted to stage "Fin de partie" (Endgame) on a set bathed in pink light with music playing during the performance.

Determined to live in Switzerland, the actress Nastassia Kinski has obtained a work and residence permit from the Canton of Fribourg after being rejected by Geneva.

A book and drawings by the 19th-century French poet Charles Baudelaire sold for 10 million francs (\$1.6 million) at the Drouot auction center in Paris.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on pages 14 & 15

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONAL MESSAGES, EMPLOYMENT, AUTOS TAX FREE, AUTO SERVICES, THE DIPLOMAT HOTEL, AVIATION, LEGAL SERVICES, AUTOMOBILES, AUTO SHIPPING, HEAD OFFICE, SOUTH AFRICA, EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, FAR EAST, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

ANNOUNCEMENTS, MOVING, FRIENDSHIP, HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL, SEA OF GAULLE, HONG KONG, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER, ATTENTION EXECUTIVES, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS, MARKET TIMING, BODYGUARDS, OFFICE SERVICES, RENTALS, PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT, SALES

THE DIPLOMAT HOTEL, AVIATION, LEGAL SERVICES, AUTOMOBILES, AUTO SHIPPING, HEAD OFFICE, SOUTH AFRICA, EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, FAR EAST, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

HOTEL, Live the life of a lord at Ireland's two legendary castle hotels. Ashford Castle, Drogheda Castle

Debate: Sharp and Nasty, An Major Gaffes And Bush Seems The More Assured, With U.S. I